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THE INDEBTEDNESS
OF VERGIL'S AENEID
TO HOMER'S ODYSSEY

by

CHARLES WATERMAN NORTON

THESIS

for the

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS

in the

COLLEGE OF LITERATURE^{and} ARTS

in the

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May 20 1901

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The Introduction of Virgil's Aeneid
to Homer's Odyssey

IS APPROVED BY ME AS FULFILLING THIS PART OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

OF

Bachelor of Arts.

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HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF

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A cursory reading of Homer's *Odyssey*
and Vergil's *Aeneid* reveals at once a
striking resemblance between the two poems,
suggesting that the former was probably taken
as the basis of the latter. I cannot study and
comparison of the two poems shows that the
extent of borrowing by the author of the *Aeneid*
is not limited to the general theme and main
plot, but extends to detail and even minor
incidents. It is nearly as possible to extract of the
borrowing by an arrangement of temporal
order. In this extract there is included
a sample of the extent of such borrowing. The
reader will, I apprehend, be struck by the
the original text and given in order to show
the resemblance in point of construction and
arrangement which cannot be brought out
in the translation. — Many cases however
be short quotations are inadequate, and the
original text must be consulted for the under-
standing.



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A cursory reading of Homer's *Odyssey* and Vergil's *Aeneid* reveals at once a striking resemblance between the two, plainly suggesting that the former was probably taken as the basis of the latter. A careful study and comparison of the two poems shows that the extent of borrowing by the author of the *Aeneid* not only includes the general theme and many of the chief incidents of the *Odyssey*, but also extends into matters of detail and even minor points in diction. The purpose of this thesis is to show as nearly as possible the extent of this borrowing by an arrangement of comparative citations. In these extracts there is included enough of the context of each poem to enable the reader exactly to appreciate the degree of similarity; the original texts are given in order to show the resemblance in points of construction and arrangement which cannot be brought out in the translations. In many cases, however, so short quotations are inadequate, and the original text must be consulted for the underlying idea.

It was expected that certain treatises upon this subject, which were ordered from Germany, would arrive before the work upon this thesis was completed. They failed to do so, and the work necessarily had to be entirely in the nature of personal investigation. To appreciate the quotations and the relations they bear to each other, one must become thoroughly familiarized with both forms, and by reading himself into the mind of Vergil, he will perceive with greater clearness and completeness the dependence of that poet upon his predecessor, Homer. It is not intended to give preëminence to either of the two forms, but for convenience and simplicity, and the fact that Vergil is dependent in many places upon more than one reference in the Odyssey, the subject-matter of the thesis has been divided in the order of the twelve books of the Aeneid.

Index.

Aeneid

(The quotations from each book are arranged in numerical sequence.)

Book I	—	Pages 1 to 34
" II	—	" 35 " 44
" III	—	" 45 " 77
" IV	—	" 78 " 85
" V	—	" 86 " 97
" VI	—	" 98 " 113
" VII	—	" 114 " 119
" VIII	—	" 120 " 124
" IX	—	" 125 " 128
" X	—	Page 129.

Book XI

Page 130

" XII

Pages 131 + 132

Odyssey.Book I

lines 4-5 -	page	1
" 55-56 -	"	31
" 60 -	"	1
" 60-62 -	"	18
" 115 -	"	6
" 136-147 -	"	32
" 141-151 -	"	121
" 255-256 -	"	42

Book II

lines 1-2 -	"	44
" 2 -	"	123
" 1-6 -	"	88
" 64-67 -	"	27
" 129 -	"	78
" 427-428 -	"	86

Book III

lines 1-2 -	"	78
" 26-27 -	"	22
" 76-80 -	"	47

lines 102-107 -	page	35
" 118-119 -	"	38
" 372 -	"	93
" 382-383 -	"	90
" 382-384 -	"	127
" 404 -	"	67
" 420 -	"	84
" 437 -	"	78
" 445-446 -	"	102
" 462-463 -	"	84
" 497 -	"	41

Book IV

lines 271-273 -	"	39
" 277 -	"	41
" 280 -	"	41
" 615-616 -	"	90
" 838 -	"	83

Book V

lines 1-2 -	"	85
" 43-58 -	"	81
" 209 -	"	3

lines	269	-	page	2
"	269	-	"	87
"	271-274	-	"	66
"	286-290	-	"	2
"	291-310	-	"	5
"	297	-	"	7
"	297	-	"	45
"	313	-	"	6
"	322	-	"	89
"	393	-	"	106
"	354	-	"	63
"	441-443	-	"	9
"	445	-	"	11

Book VI

lines	1-2	-	"	26
"	41-42	-	"	25
"	44-45	-	"	111
"	102-103	-	"	79
"	107	-	"	79
"	198	-	"	84
"	149	-	"	20
"	232	-	"	31
"	240	-	"	42
"	291	-	"	27

Book VII

lines	19-20	-	"	19
"	39-42	-	"	26

lines	43-44	page	26
"	81-	"	117
"	103-106	-	32
"	143	-	30
"	167-169	-	120
"	237-239	-	33
"	241-243	-	36

Book VIII

lines	73	-	"	33
"	73-86	-	"	29
"	83-86	-	"	28
"	104-265	-	"	89
"	109-120	-	"	91
"	110	-	"	56
"	126-127	-	"	56
"	264	-	"	111
"	492-493	-	"	83
"	362+363	-	"	25
"	500-515	-	"	39

Book IX

lines	19-20	-	"	22
"	65	-	"	107
"	65-66	-	"	46
"	20-27	-	"	55
"	106	-	"	69
"	116	-	"	69
"	170-174	-	"	116

lines - 187 - 189 - page 73

" 196 - " 16

" 259 - 264 - " 21

" 287 - 298 - " 73

" 371 - 402 - " 74

" 381 - " 95

" 373 - 374 - " 125

" 471 - 472 - " 77

" 489 - " 87

" 564 - " 53

Book X

lines 3 - 5 - " 48

" 20 - 22 - " 2

" 87 - 94 - " 10

" 144 - 147 - " 19

" 145 - " 13

" 178 - " 49

" 212 - 215 - " 115

" 221 - 223 - " 114

" 274 - " 57

" 279 - " 125

" 490 - 491 - " 58

" 490 - 492 - " 95

" 469 - " 88

" 513 - 515 - " 109

" 521 - 528 - " 101

Book XI

lines 6 - 7 - page 48

" 12 - " 65

" 20 - " 49

" 38 - " 105

" 48 - 50 - " 102

" 51 - " 104

" 66 - 67 - " 105

" 77 - " 100

" 60 - " 49

" 155 - " 109

" 157 - 159 - " 98

" 204 - " 43

" 321 - 326 - " 107

" 488 - 491 - " 106

" 576 - 579 - " 110

" 636 - 640 - " 47

Book XII

lines - 10 - 15 - " 46

" 13 - 15 - " 100

" 44 - 46 - " 97

" 73 - 100 - " 61

" 109 - 110 - " 96

" 208 - 212 - " 17

" 165 - " 97

" 353 - 365 - " 54

lines 377-379 - page 54

" 397-398 - " 54

" 403-406 - " 86

" 403-425 - " 51

" 411-414 - " 96

Book XIII.

lines 13-21 - " 64

" 79-80 - " 108

" 96-109 - " 67

" 434-435 - " 69

Book XIV.

lines 256 - " 55

" 437-438 - " 122

" 454 - " 122

Book XV.

lines 27 - " 58

" 123-127 - " 65

" 160-173 - " 131

Book XVI.

lines 283-285 - " 108

Book XVII.

Book XVIII.

lines 66-69 - " 94

" 96-98 - " 93

" 173 - " 18

" 426-427 - " 94

Book XIX.

lines 328 - page 129

" 457 - " 119

" 536-550 - " 23

" 457 - " 119

Book XX.

Book XXI.

lines 172-173 - " 132

" 271 - " 33

Book XXII.

lines 67 - " 8

" 1 - " 42

" 255-256 - " 128

" 269 - " 130

" 328-329 - " 129

" 411-414 - " 6

" 416-419 - " 8

Book XXIII.

lines 254-255 - " 37

" 261-262 - " 34

" 264-265 - " 36

" 371-372 - " 24

Book XXIV.

lines 1-4 - " 82

" 5 - " 110

" 44-46 - " 98

lines 72 - page 49

" 189-190 - " 130

" 290-293 - " 126

" 377-379 - " 124

Aeneid - Book I

A. I - 3 + 5.

....., multum ille et terris iactatus et alto, ----
Multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem.
"Much was he tossed both on sea and land; ----
much too he suffered in war till he founded a city."

O. I - 4 - 5 -

πολλὰ δ' οὐ γ' ἐν πόντῳ πάθεν ἄλγεα ὃν κατὰ θυμόν,
ἀρνύμενος ἢ τε ψυχὴν καὶ νότον ἑταίρων.
"Many griefs also did he suffer in his mind on
the sea, seeking to preserve his own life and the
return of his companions."

A. I - 11

'Tantae animis coelestibus irae?' " 'Why such anger
in celestial minds?'"

O. I - 60

'τί νύ οἱ τόπον ὠδύσασθαι, Ζεῦ;' " 'Why then, O Zeus, art
thou so angry with him?'"

A. I - 35.

Vela dabant laeti et spumas salis aere ruebant,
"Gladly they give sail and plow the foaming
billows with brazen prow."

O. V. 269.

γηθόσυνος δ' οὐρῳ πέτασ' ἰστία δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς, "And divine Odysseus gladly spreads his sail to the prosperous gale."

A. I. 37-49.

"Mene incepto, -----", Juno's soliloquy.

O. V. 286-290.

"Ἦ πόποι, -----", Poseidon's "

A. I. 66-7

'Aeolus - namque tibi divūm pater atque hominum rex
Et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento, -

" 'Aeolus, - for the sire of gods and the king of men hath given thee power both to smooth the waves and raise them with the winds.' "

O. X. 20-2

Αἴολος, -----

κείνον γὰρ ταμίην ἀνέμων ποίησε Κρονίων,

ἥμιν παυέμεναι ἢ δ' ὀρνύμεν δὲν κ' ἐδέλγησε.

" Aeolus, -- for the son of Cronus made him the keeper of the winds, both to still and to raise whichever he wishes. "

A. I. 74.

" Omnes ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos

Exigat, --- "

"That with thee she may spend all her years for
this service."

O. V- 209.

-----, ἰμείρομενός περ ἰδέσθαι

τῆς ἄλοχον, τῆς αἰὲν ἐέλδαι ἡμέτα πάντα.

" 'Altho' thou art anxious to see thy wife, of whom thou
art ever desirous all thy days'."

A. I- 81-99.

Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversa cuspide montem
Impulit in latus; ac venti, velut agmine facto,
Sua data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perflant.
Ineubere mari, totumque a sedibus iuis
Una Eurisque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis
Africus, et vastos volvant ad litora fluctus.
Insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum.
Exipiunt subito nubes caelumque diemque
Iucroorum ex oculis; porto nox incubat atra,
Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus aether,
Praesentemque viris intuentant omnia mortem.
Extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra;
Ingemunt, et duplicis tendens ad sidera palmas
Talia voce refert: 'O terque quaterque beati,
Iuis ante ora patrum Troiae sub moenibus altis

Contigit opetere! o Danaum fortissime gentis

Tydide! mene Iliacis occumbere campis

Non potuisse, tuque animam hanc effundere dextra,
Iacens ubi Acidae telo iacet Hector.....'

"Thus he spake, and whirling the point of his spear,
he struck the hollow mountain side; and the minds, as
in a formed battalion, rush forth at every vent, and
scour over the lands in a hurricane. They press upon
the ocean, and at once East and South and stormy
South-West flow up the whole deep from its lowest bottom,
and roll vast billows to the shore. The cries of
the seamen succeed and the cracking of cordage.
In an instant clouds snatch the heavens and
day from the eyes of the Trojans; and sable night
sits brooding on the deep; thunder rolls from pole
to pole, the sky glares with repeated flashes, and
all nature threatens them with immediate death.
Forthwith Aeneas' limbs are relaxed with cold
shuddering fear. He groans, and spreading out
both his hands to heaven, thus expostulates: 'O thrice and
four-times happy they, who had the good fortune to die
before their parents' eyes, under the high ramparts of Troy!
O thou the bravest of the Grecian race, great Tydides'
son, why was I not destined to fall on the Trojan
plains, and pour out this soul by thy right hand? where

stern Hector lies prostrate by the sword of Achilles,-----
O. V. 291-8 + 306-10.

Ὡς εἰπὼν σύναγεν νεφέλας, ἐτάραξε δὲ πόντον
χερσὶ τρίαιναν ἐλὼν· πάσας δ' ὀρόθυνεν αἰέλλας
παντοίων ἀνέμων, σὺν δὲ νεφέεσσι κάλυψε
γαῖαν ὁμοῦ καὶ πόντον· ὀρώρει δ' οὐρανόθεν νύξ.
σὺν δ' Εὐρὸς τε Νότος τ' ἔπεσε Ζέφυρός τε δυσηὶς
καὶ βορέης αἰθήρηγενέτης, μέγα κῦμα κυλίνδων.
καὶ τότε Ὀδυσσεύς λύτο γούνατα καὶ φίλον ἦτορ,
ὀχθήσας δ' ἄρα εἶπε πρὸς ὃν μεγαλήτορα θυμόν.

τρισμάκαρες Δαναοὶ καὶ τετράκις, οἳ τότε ὅλοντο
Τροίῃ ἐν εὐρείῃ, χάριν Ἀτρεΐδῃσι φέροντες.
ὥς δὴ ἐγὼ γ' ὄφελον θανέειν καὶ πότμον ἐπισπείν
ἥματι τῷ ὅτε μοι πλεῖστοι χαλκήρεα δοῦρα
Τρῶες ἐπέρριψαν περὶ Πηλείωνι θανόντι.

"Thus he spoke, and he collected the clouds and disturbed
the sea, grasping his trident in his hands; and he
stirred up all the storms of all manner of winds;
and with clouds he covered the earth and sea at
the same time, and night arose from the ocean.
And the South-East [wind] and the South rushed
together, and the hard-blowing West, and the cold
producing North, rolling the mighty wave. And then
the knees and the dear heart of Odysseus were loosed,

and sorrowing he said to his strong hearted mind:
-----, Thrice and four-times blessed are
the Grecians, who formerly, perished in spacious Troy,
gratifying the sons of Atreus! How I would that I had
died and drawn fate upon me in that day, when
many Trojans hurled their brazen spears upon the
dead son of Peleus."

A. I. 114

ingens a vertice pontus, "a mighty billow from the height."

O. V. 313

μέγα κύμα κατ' ἄρχης, "a mighty wave from the top."

A. I. 115-

--- Excutitur pronusque magister

Volvitur in Caput,

"But the pilot is tossed out and rolled headlong prone
[into the waves.]

O. V. 315.

τῆλε δ' ἀπὸ σχεδίνης αὐτὸς πέσε, πηδάλιον δὲ

ἐκ χειρῶν προέηκε.

"And he himself fell at a distance from the raft, and
let go the rudder from his hands."

O. XII. 411-14

-----, ὁ δ' ἄρα πρύμνῃ ἐνὶ νηὶ

πλῆξε κυβερνήτῳ κεφαλὴν, σὺν δ' ὅστέ' ἄραξε
πάντ' ἄμυδις κεφαλῆς· ὃ δ' ἄρ' ἀρνευτῆρι ἑοικῶς,
κάππεσ' ἀπ' ἱκρίοφιν, λίπε δ' ὅστέα θυμὸς ἀγένηωρ.

"-----, and the mast struck the head of the helmsman
backward in the ship, and broke all the bones of his
head together; and he fell like a diver from the deck
and his noble mind left his bones."

A.I-92

Ex templo Aeneae solvantur frigore membra,
"Forthwith Aeneas' limbs are relaxed with cold."

O.V-297.

καὶ τότε Ὀδυσσεὺς λύτο γούνατα καὶ φίλον ἦτορ,
"And then the knees and the dear heart of Odysseus were ^[loosed]

A.I-116-19

-----ast illam ter fluctus ibidem
Torquet agens circum et rapidus vorat aequore vertex;
Apparent rari nautes in gurgite vasto,
Arma virum tabulaeque et Troia gaza per undas.
"But her the driving surge thrice whirls around
in the same place, and the rapid eddy swallows up
in the deep. Then floating here and there on the
vast abyss are seen men, their arms, and planks,
and the Trojan wealth among the waves."

O. XII-67.

ἄλλα δ' ὁμοῦ πίνακας τε νεῶν καὶ σώματα φωτῶν
κύματ' ἄλως φορέουσι πυρὸς τ' ὀλοοῦτο θύελλαι.

"But the wave of the sea and the storms of destructive
fire take away planks of ships and bodies of men
together."

O. XII-H16-19.

ἦ δ' ἐλελίχθη πᾶσα Διὸς πληγείσα κεραυνῶ,
ἐν δὲ θεοῦ πλῆτο· πέσον δ' ἐκ νηὸς ἑταῖροι.
οἱ δὲ κορώνησιν ἴκελοι περὶ νῆα μέλαιναν
κύμασιν ἐμφορέοντο, θεὸς δ' ἀποαίνυστο νόστον.

"In that same hour Zeus thundered, and hurled his
thunderbolt upon the ship; and it was entirely
whirled around, stricken with the thunderbolt of
Zeus, and it was filled with sulphur, and my
companions fell from the ship. And they, like
gulls, were borne on the waves around the black
ship, for the deity took away their return."

A. I. 157-69.

Est in recessu longo locus: insula portum
efficit obiectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto
frangitur uique sinu scindit sese unda reductos
Hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantes

In Coelum Scopuli, quorum sub vertice late
 Aequeora tute silent; tum silvis scena coruscis
 Desuper horrentique atrum nemus iuninet umbra,
 Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum;
 Intus aquae dulces vivoque sedilia saxo,
 Nympharum domus. Hic fessas non vincula navis
 Ulla tenent, unco non alligat ancora morso.

"In a long recess a station lies; an island forms
 it into a harbor by its jutting sides, against which
 every wave from the ocean is broken and divides
 itself into receding curves. On either side vast
 cliffs and two twin-like rocks threaten the sky,
 under whose summit the waters all around are
 calm and still. Above is a Sylvan scene with
 waving woods, and a dark grove with awful shade
 hangs over. Under the opposite front is a cave of
 pendant rocks, within which are fresh springs and
 seats of living stone, the recess of nymphs. Here neither
 cables hold, nor anchors with crooked fluke moor the
 "weather-beaten ships."

O.V. HH1-3

ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ποταμοῖο κατὰ στόμα καλλιόροιο

ἴξε νέων, τῇ δὴ οἱ ἐείπατο χώρος ἄριστος,

λεῖος πετράων, καὶ ἐπὶ σκέπας ἦν ἀνέμοιο.

"But when he came swimming to the mouth-

of a beautiful flowing river, where it seemed to him to be the best place, smooth from rocks, and there was a shelter from the wind."

O. x-87-94.

ἐνθ' ἐπεὶ ἐς λιμένα κλυτὸν ἤλθομεν, ὃν περὶ πέτρῃ
ἡλίβατος τετύχηκε διαμπερὲς ἀμφοτέρωθεν.

ἄκται δὲ προβλήτες ἐναντίαι ἀλλήλησιν
ἐν στόματι προὔχουσιν, ἀραιή δ' εἰσοδὸς ἐστίν,
ἐνθ' οἳ γ' εἶπω πάντες ἔχον νέας ἀμφιελίσσας.

αἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἔντοσθεν λιμένος κοίλοιο δέδυντο
πλησῖαι· οὐ μὲν γὰρ πτότ' ἀέξετο κύμα γ' ἐν αὐτῷ,
οὔτε μέγ' οὔτ' ὀλίγον, λευκὴ δ' ἦν ἀμφὶ γαλήνῃ.

" ' There when we came to the famous haven, around which there was a lofty rock, continual on both sides, and prominent shores opposite to one another project at the mouth; but the entrance is narrow. There indeed they all kept their ships, rowed on both sides, within. They indeed were bound within the hollow haven, near one another; for in it the wave was never raised, neither large nor small, for there was a white calm around."

O. xii-318.

ἐνθα δ' ἔσαν Νυμφέων καλοὶ χοροὶ ἡδὲ θόωκοι.

"...there were the beautiful dancing places and the seats of Nymphs."

A. I-173.

Et sale tabentes artus in litora ponunt.

"And stretch their brine-drenched limbs upon the beach".

O. V-455.

-----, θάλασσα δὲ κήκιε πολλή

ἄν στόμα τε ῥινάς δ'· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἄπνευστος καὶ ἄναυδος,

κεῖτ' ὀλὺγηπέλεων,-----

"And the sea came forth in quantities thro' his mouth
and his nostrils; and he lay breathless and speechless,
with his strength wasted."

A. I-180-215.

Aeneas scopulum interea conscendit et omnem

Prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea si quem

Lactatum vento videat Phrygiasque biremis,

Aut Capyn, aut celsis in puppibus arma Caii.

Navem in conspectu nullam, tris litore cerros

Prospicit errantes; has tota armata sequuntur

A tergo, et longum per vallis pascitur agmen.

Constitit hic, arcumque manu celerisque sagittas

Corripuit, fidus quae tela gererat Achates,

Ductoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentis

Cornibus attonitis, sternit, tum volgas, et omnem

Miscet aquas telis nemora inter frondea turbam;

Nec prius abistit, quam septem iugentia victor

Corpora fundat humi et numerum cum navibus aequat.
Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnis.

-- -- --, Et dictis maerentia pectora mulcet:

O socii, - neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum -
O passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.

-- reoocate animas, maestumque timorem
Mittite.

Illi se praedae accingunt dapibusque futuris:

Tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant;

Pars in frustra secant veribusque frementia sequunt;

Litora aëna locant alii, flammisque ministrant.

Tum victu reoocant visis, fusique per herbam

Impleuntur ortis Bacchi pinguisque ferinae.

" Meanwhile Aeneas climbs a rock and takes a view of the wide ocean all around, if any means he can discern any [man like] Ulysses tossed by winds, and the Phrygian galleys, etc. --- He sees no ship in view, but three stags straying on the shore. These the whole herd follow and are feeding thro' the valley in a long-extended line. Here he stopped short, and seizing his bow and arrow (weapons which the faithful Achates bore), first lays low the leaders, braving their heads high with branching horns; next, the common throng, and

disperses the whole herd, driving them with darts thro' the leafy woods. Nor desists he until he, Conqueror, stretches down huge deer on the ground and equals their number with his ships. Thence he returns to the port and shares them amongst all his companions ----, and with these words cheers their saddened hearts: 'Comrades, who have sustained severer ills than these (for we are not strangers to former days of adversity), to these too God will grant a termination. Resume then your courage and dismiss your fears' ---- They address themselves to the spoil and future feast, tear the skin from the ribs and lay bare the flesh. Some cut into parts the quivering limbs and fix them on spits; others place the brazen cauldrons on the shore and prepare the fires. Then they replace their strength with food, and stretched along the grass regale themselves with old wine and fat erism.

O. x. 145 on.

καὶ τότε ἔγῳν ἔρον ἔγχος ἑλὼν καὶ φάγανον ὀξὺ
καρπαλίμως παρὰ νηὸς ἀνήιον ἐς περιωπὴν,
εἴ πως ἔργα ἴδοιμι βρωτῶν ἐνοπὴν τε πυδούμην.
ἔστην δὲ σκοπιὴν ἐς παιπαλόεσσαν ἀνελθὼν,

ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦα κιῶν νεὸς ἀμφιελίσσης,

καὶ τότε τίς με θεῶν ὀλοφύρατο μῦνον ἔοντα,
ὅς ῥά μοι ὑψίκερων ἔλαφον μέγαν εἰς ὁδὸν αὐτῆν
ἦκεν· ὁ μὲν ποταμόνδε κατήειν ἐκ νομοῦ ὕλης
πίόμενος. -- -- -- -- --

τὸν δ' ἐγὼ ἐκβαίνοντα κατ' ἄκνηστιν μέγα νῶτα
πληῆζα· τὸ δ' ἀντικρὺ δόρυ χάλκεον ἐξεπέρησε,
καδ δ' ἔπεσ' ἐν κονίησι μακρῶν, ἀπὸ δ' ἔπτατο θυμός.

-- -- -- -- --
βῆν δὲ καταλοφάδεια φέρων ἐπὶ νῆα μέλαιναν,
ἔγκει ἔρειδόμενος, -- -- -- -- --
καδ δ' ἔβαλον προπάροιθε νεὸς, ἀνέγειρα δ' ἑταίρους
μελικίοις ἐπέεσι παρασταδὸν ἄνδρα ἕκαστον.

Ἦ φίλοι, οὐ γάρ πω καταδυσόμεθ', ἀχνύμενοί περ,
εἰς Αἶδαο δόμους, πρὶν μόρσιμον ἦμαρ ἐπέλθῃ.
ἄλλ' ἄγετ', ὅφρ' ἐν νηὶ δοῇ βρώσις τε πόσις τε,
μνησόμεθα βρώμης μηδὲ τρυχώμεθα λιμῶ·

-- -- -- -- --
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τάρπησαν ὀρώμενοι ὀφθαλμοῖσι,
χεῖρας νιψάμενοι τεύχοντ' ἐρικυδέα δαῖτα.
ὥς τότε μὲν πρόπαν ἦμαρ ἐς ἥελιον καταδύντα
ἡμεδα δαινύμενοι κρέα τ' ἄσπετα καὶ μέθυ ἡδύ.

"Then I, taking my spear and sharp sword,
quickly went up from the ship to a place of
look-out, if haply I could perceive the works
of men and could hear their voice. And I

stood having ascended a rugged promontory.

----- But when I was now coming near to the ship rowed on both sides, then some one of the gods pitied me, alone as I was, who sent a large, lofty-horned stag into my very path. It came down to the river from the pasture in the wood to drink-----; but I struck him as he was going out, at the spine in the middle of the back; and the brazen shaft passed right thro' him. He fell moaning in the dust and life fled away.----- And I went to the black ship, carrying it across my neck, leaning upon my spear.----- And I threw it down before the ship, and I aroused my companions with mild words, standing near each man: 'O my friends, we shall not yet go down to the abodes of Hades, altho' grieving, before the fated day comes upon [us]. But come, whilst there is meat and drink in the swift ship, let us be mindful of food nor be wasted with hunger.'----- But when they were delighted, beholding it with their eyes, having washed their hands they got ready a most glorious banquet. Thus then during the whole day until the setting sun we sat feasting upon abundance of flesh and sweet wine.

A. I-195-7

Vina bonus quae deinde Cadis onerarat Aestes
Sitore Trinacris dederatque abruentibus heros,
Dividit,----

"Then the hero divides the wine which the good Aestes
had stowed in casks on the Sicilian shore and gives
them at parting."

O. IX-196.

'----, ἀτὰρ αἶγεον ἄσκον ἔχον μέλανος οἴνοιο
ἠδέος, ὃν μοι ἔδωκε Μάρων ----'

"And I had a goat's skin of black wine, pleasant,
which Maron gave me."

A. I-198-202

"O socii- neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum
Opassi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.
Vos et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantes
Acestis scopulos, vos et Cyclopia saxa
Experti. Revocate animos, maestumque timorem
Mittite: forsau et haec olim minuisse iuvabit."
"O my comrades, who have sustained severer ills
than these (for we are not strangers to former
days of adversity,) to these, too, God will grant
a termination. You have approached both
Scylla's fury, and those deep-roaring rocks;

you are acquainted with the deus of the Cyclops:
resume, then, your courage, and dismiss your desponding
fears. Perhaps at some time you will rejoice in
remembering these things."

O. XII-208-12

"ὦ φίλοι, οὐ γάρ πώ τι κακῶν ἀδαήμονές εἰμεν·

οὐ μὲν δὴ τόδε μεῖζον ἔστι κακὸν ἢ ὅτε Κύκλωψ

εἶλει ἐνὶ σπῆι γλαφυρῷ κρατερῆφι βίηφιν·

ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔνθεν ἐμῇ ἀρετῇ βουλῇ τε νόῳ τε

ἔκφύγομεν, καὶ ποῦ τῶνδε μνήσεσθαι οἶω.

"O my friends, we are not by any means ignorant
of misfortunes. This evil indeed does not come greater
upon us than when the Cyclops shut us up in his hollow
cave by powerful force; but we escaped even from
thence by my valor and counsel and prudence, and
I think that you will sometime remember these things."

A. I. 231-3

Quid meus Aeneas, in te committere tantum,
Quid Troes potuere, quibus, tot funera passis,
Cunctis ob Italiam terrarum clauditor orbis?"

"What so high offence against thee [Zeus] could my
Aeneas or the Trojans be guilty of, that, after having
suffered so many deaths, they must be shut out
from all the world on account of Italy?"

O. I-60-2

‘ἐντρέπεται φίλον ἦτορ, Ὀλύμπιε, οὐ νύ τ’ Ὀδυσσεὺς

Ἀργείων παρὰ νηυσὶ χαρίζετο ἱερὰ ῥέζων

Τροίῃ ἐν εὐρείῃ; τί νύ οἱ τόσον ᾠδύσασ, Ζεῦ;’

“Nor does thy heart, O Olympian [Zeus], at all turn towards him. Did not then Odysseus gratify thee, performing sacrific^[as] in spacious Troy near the ships of the Argives? Why then, O Zeus, art thou so angry with him?”

A. I-288.

---et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentis.

“suffused as to her bright eyes with tears.”

O. xviii-173-

δακρύοισι πεφυρμένη ἀμφὶ πρόσωπα.

“defiled as to thy face with tears.”

A. I-305-9.

At pious Aeneas, per noctem plurima volvens,
Ut primum lux alma data est, exire locosque
Explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,
Qui teneant - nam inculta videt - hominesque ferae,
Invenire constituit, sociisque exacta referre.

“But pious Aeneas, by night pondering many things,
resolved, as soon as the cheerful day appeared, to set
out and to reconnoitre the unknown country to see

On what Coasts he was driven by the wind, who are the inhabitants, whether men or wild beasts, (for he sees nothing but uncultivated ground), and inform his friends of his discoveries."

O. x. 144-7.

ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ τρίτον ἦμαρ εὐπλόκαμος τέλει' Ἠώς,
καὶ τότε ἔγὼν ἐμὸν ἔγχος ἑλὼν καὶ φάσγανον ὄξυ
καρπαλίμως παρὰ νηὸς ἀνήνιον ἐς περιωπὴν,
αἶ πως ἔργα ἴδοιμι βρωτῶν ἐνοπὴν τε πυθοίμην.

"But when at length the fair-tressed morn produced the third day, then I, taking my spear and sharp sword, quickly went up from the ship to a place of look-out, if by any means I could perceive the works of men and could hear their voice."

A. I. 314-15

Cui mater media sese tulit obvia Silva,
Virgineis os habitum gerens et virgineis arma
Spartanæ, ----

"To whom in the midst of the wood his mother presents herself, wearing the mien and attire of a virgin and the arms of a Spartan maid."

O. vii. 19-20.

ἔνθα οἱ ἀντεβόλησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη
παρθενικῇ εἰκυῖα νεήνιδι, κάλπιν ἔχούσῃ.

στῇ δὲ πρόσθ' αὐτοῦ.

"Then the blue-eyed goddess Athene met him, likened unto a virgin young woman bearing a pitcher; and she stood before him."

A. I. 317-30.

'O quam te memorem, virgo? namque haud tibi vultus
Mortalis, nec vox hominum sonat. Odea certe;
An Phoebi soror? an Nympharum sanguinis una?
Sis felix, nostrumque levis, quaecumque, laborum.'

"O virgin, by what name shall I address thee? For thou bearest not the looks of a mortal nor does thy voice sound human. O, thou art a goddess surely! Art thou the sister of Phoebus, or one of the race of the Nymphs? O, be propitious, and whoever thou art, ease our anxious minds."

O. vi-149 on-

Γουνούμαι σε, ἄναστα· θεός νύ τις, ἢ βροτός ἐσσι;
εἰ μὲν τις θεός ἐσσι, τοῖ οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχουσιν,
Ἀρτέμιδι σε ἐγὼ γε, Διὸς κούρη μενάλαιοιο,
εἰδός τε μέγεθός τε φύήν τ' ἄγχιστα εἶσκω.

ἄλλα, ἄναστ', ἐλέαιρε· σὲ γὰρ κακὰ πολλὰ μογήσας
ἐς πρώτην ἰκόμην,-----

"I supplicate thee, O queen, whether thou art some

goddess of those who possess the wide heaven, I consider
thee most like unto Artemis, the daughter of mighty
Zeus, in form, stature, and nature.----- But do thou
O queen, pity me, for, having suffered many miseries,
I come to thee first."

A. I. 375-9.

Nos Troia antiqua, si vestras forte per aures
Troiae nomen iit, diversa per aequora vetos
Forte sua Sibycis tempestas appulit oris
Sum pius Aeneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates
Classe veho mecum, fama super aethera notus;
"Driven over a length of seas from ancient Troy, (if
the name of Troy hath by chance reached your ears), a
tempest by its wonted chance threw us on the Libyan coast.
I am Aeneas, the pious, renowned by fame above the skies,
who carry with me in my fleet the gods I snatched
away from the enemy."

O. ix. 259-64.

Ἡμεῖς τοι Τροίηνδ' ἀποπλαγχθέντες Ἀχαιοὶ
παντοίοις ἀνέμοισιν ὑπὲρ μέγα λαῖτμα θαλάσσης,
οἴκαδ' ἰέμενοι, ἄλλην ὁδὸν, ἄλλα κέλευθα
ἤλθομεν· οὕτω που Ζεὺς ἤθελε μητίσασθαι,
λαοὶ δ' Ἀτρέϊδew Ἀγαμέμνωνος εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι,
τοῦ δ' ἡ νῦν γε μέγιστον ὑπουράνιον κλέος ἔσται.

"The Greeks, wandering from Troy, with all kinds of
trials, over the mighty gulf of the sea, on returning
home have come another journey, by other ways; so
perhaps Zeus wished to contrive. But we avow ourselves
to be the people of Agamemnon, son of Atreus, whose
renown even now is mightiest under heaven."

O. IX-19-20-

ἔμ' Ὀδυσσεὺς Λαερτιάδης, ὅς πᾶσι δόλοισιν
ἀνθρώποισι μέλω, καὶ μεν κλέος οὐρανὸν ἔκει.

"I am Odysseus, the son of Laertes, who am an object of
attention to men in all kinds of craft, and my fame
reaches heaven."

A. I-382

Matre dea monstrata viam, data fata secutus.

"...having followed the deities vouchsafed me, my
goddess-mother having pointed out the way."

O. III-26-7.

Τηλέμαχ', ἄλλα μὲν αὐτὸς ἐνὶ φρεσὶ τῇσι νοήσεις,
ἄλλα δὲ καὶ δαίμων ὑποθήσεται.

"Telemachus, thou wilt thyself perceive some things in
thy own mind, and the deity will suggest others."

A. I-393-400-

Aspice bis senos lactantis agmine Cyclos,

Aethera quos lapsa plaga Jovis ales aperto
 Turbabat caelo; nunc terras ordine longo
 Aut capere aut captas iam despectare videntur:
 Ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis,
 Et coetum cingere polum, cantusque dedere,
 Haud aliter puppesque tuae pubesque tuorum
 Aut portum tenet, aut plena subit ostia velo.

" 'See these twelve swans exulting in a body, whom
 the bird of Jove, having glided down from the
 ethereal region, was chasing thro' the open air: now
 in a long train they seem either to choose their
 ground or to hover over the place they have
 already chosen, as they, returning, sportive strike
 their rustling wings, wheel about the heavens in
 a troop, and raise their melodious notes. *Just*
 so your ships and youthful crew either are
 possessed of the harbor or are entering the port
 with full sail.' "

O. XIX-536-40 + 548-50-

'χῆνές μοι κατὰ ὄϊκον ἑείκοσι πούρῳν ἔδουσιν
 ἐξ ὕδατος, καὶ τέ σφιν ἰαίνομαι εἰσπορώωσα.
 ἐλθῶν δ' ἐξ ὄρεος μέγας αἰετὸς ἀγκυλοχείλης
 πᾶσι κατ' αὐχένας ἦξε καὶ ἔκτανεν· οἳ δ' ἐκέχυντο
 ἀθρόοι ἐν μεγάροις, δ δ' ἐς αἰθέρα διαν ἰέρθη.

χῆνες μὲν μνηστῆρες, ἐγὼ δὲ τοι αἰετὸς ὄρνις

ἦα πάρος, νῦν αὖτε τεὸς πόσις εἰλήλουθα,

ὅς πᾶσι μνηστῆρσιν ἀεικέα πότμον ἐφήσω.

"Twenty geese in my house eat wheat out of the
water, and I was delighted, looking at them; but a
large, crooked-beaked eagle, coming from a mountain,
broke the necks of all of them and slew them: and
they were strewn together in the palace, but he was
lifted up in the divine air."-----"these geese are the
suitors, and I before was an eagle, but now am
come, thy husband, who will bring unseemly fate
upon all the suitors." " "

A. I-411-13.

At Venus obscuro gradientis aëre saepsit,

Et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu,

Cernere ne quis eos, nec quis contingere posset,

"But Venus screened them on their way with dim
clouds, and the goddess spread around them a
thick veil of mist, that none might see or touch."

O. XXIII-371-2.

ἤδη μὲν φάος ἦεν ἐπὶ χθόνα, τοὺς δ' ἄρα Ἀθήνη

νυκτὶ κατακρύψασα θεῶς ἐξῆγε πόληος,

"Now indeed light was upon the earth; but
Athene, concealing them in night, lead them quickly

out of the city."

A. I - 415.

*Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit,
Laeta suas.*

"She herself (Venus) wings her way sublime to
Paphos, and with joy revisits her seats."

O. VI - 41-2

Ἡ μὲν ἄρ' ὥς εἰποῦσ' ἀπέβη γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.
'Ολυμπόνδ', ὅθι φασὶ θεῶν ἔδος ἀσφαλὲς αἰεὶ
ἔμμεναι.

"When she had thus spoken, blue-eyed Athene departed
to Olympus, where they say is forever the firm seat of
the gods."

A. I - 416.

-----, ubi templum illi, centumque Sabaeo
Turce calant arae sertisque recentibus halant.
"--- where (Paphos), sacred to her honor is a temple,
and a hundred altars smoke with Sabean incense,
and are fragrant with fresh garlands."

O. VIII - 362-3

ἢ δ' ἄρα Κύπρον ἴκανε φιλομειδῆς Ἀφροδίτη,
ἔς Πάφον· ἔνθα δ' εἰς τέμενος βωμός τε θυήεις.

"But she, the laughter-loving Aphrodite, came to

Cyprus, to Paphos, where her grove and incensed altar are."

A. I. 421-2.

Miratur molem Aeneas, magnalia quondam,
Miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.

"Aeneas wonders at the mass of buildings, once huts,
he wonders at the gates, the bustle, and the paved streets."

O. VII. 43-4.

θαύμαζεν δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς χιμένας καὶ νῆας εἶτας
αὐτῶν θ' ἡρώων ἀγορὰς καὶ τείχεα μακρὰ
ὑψηλὰ, σκολόπεσσιν ἀρηρότα, θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι.

"But Odysseus wondered at the havens and the equal ships
and the forms of the heroes themselves and the long walls,
lofty, fitted with stakes, a wonder to behold."

A. I. 439-40.

Inferit se septus nebula - mirabile dictu -
Per medias, miscetque viris, neque cernitur ulli.

"Shrouded in a cloud (wonderful to relate), he
passes amidst the multitude and mingles with
the throng, nor is seen by any."

O. VII. 39-42.

τὸν δ' ἄρα Φαίηκες ναυτικλυτοὶ οὐκ ἐνόησαν
ἐρχόμενον κατὰ ἄστυ διὰ σφέας· οὐ γὰρ Ἀθήνη

εἶα εὐπλόκαμος, δειχῆ θεός, ἥ ῥά σί ἄχλυν

θεσπεσίην κατέχευε φίλα φρονέουσ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ.

"But the sea-famed Phaeacians did not perceive him coming thro' the City amongst them: for fair-haired Athene did not permit them, shrewd goddess, who indeed shed a divine Cloud about them, counselling kind things in her mind."

A.I-441-

Ficus in urbe fuit media, lactissimus umbra,
"In the Center of the City was a grove, most delightful in shade."

O.vi-291-

θήεις ἀγλαὸν ἄλσος Ἀθήνης ἄγχι κελεύθου
αἰγείρων.

"He shall find a beautiful grove of Athene, near the way of poplars."

A.I-542-3

Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma,
At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi?

"If you set at naught the human kind and the arms of mortals, yet know the gods have a mindful regard to right and wrong."

O.II-64-7.

-----, νεμεσσήθητε καὶ αὐτοὶ,
ἄλλους τ' αἰδέσθητε περικτίονας ἀνθρώπους,
οἳ περὶ ναιετάουσι· θεῶν δ' ὑποδέεσθαι μῆνιν,
μή τι μεταστρέψωσιν ἀναστάμενοι κακὰ ἔργα.

"Be ye yourselves indignant, and have regard for
your neighbors, who dwell around; and dread the
wrath of the gods, lest they should turn upon you in
wrath at your evil deeds."

A. I. - 459 & 465-6

"Hic iam locus", inquit, "Achate,
Iuae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?"

Sic ait, atque animum pictura pascit inani,
Multa gemois, largeque humectat flumine vultum.
"What place, Achates, what country on the globe is
not full of our disaster?" Thus he speaks, and feeds
his mind with the empty representations, heaving man
a sigh, and bathes his visage in a flood of tears."

O. VIII - 83-6-

-----αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεὺς

πορφύρεον μέγα φᾶρος ἔλων χερσὶ στιβαρῆσι
κακ κεφαλῆς εἵρυσσε, κάλυψε δὲ κακὰ πρόσωπα·
αἶδετο γὰρ φαίηκας ὑπ' ὀφρύσι δάκρυα λείβων.

"But Odysseus, taking a large purple veil in

his sturdy hands, drew it over his head and covered his beauteous face; for he was ashamed before the Phaeacians, shedding tears from under his eyebrows."

A. I-438-40 + 461-

---- videt Iliacis ex ordine pugnas

Bellaque iam fama totum volgatā per orbem,
Atreidas, Priamumque, et saevum ambobus Achillen.

Sic ait..... multa gemens.

"....; he sees the Trojan battles [delineated] in order, and the war now known by fame all over the world, the sons of Atreus, Priam, and Achilles implacable to both *
---; thus he speaks,--- weeping much."

O. VIII-73-5 + 86.

μοῦσ' ἄρ' αἰδὸν ἀνῆκεν αἰδέμεναι κλέα ἀνδρῶν,
οἴμης τῆς τότε ἄρα κλέος οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἵκανε,
νεῖκος Ὀδυσσοῦ καὶ Πηλεΐδω Ἀχιλλῆος,

--- αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεὺς

αἶδετο γὰρ Φαίηκας ὑπ' ὀφρύσι δάκρυα λείβων.

"The muse encouraged the bard to sing the glories of men, a song of which the fame then reached the wide heaven, the strife of Odysseus and Achilles, son of Pelus.
----- but Odysseus, etc.-----; for he was ashamed before

the Phaeacians, shedding tears from under his eye brows."

A. I. 586-7.

*Vix ea fatus erat, quum circumfusa repente
Scindit se nubes et in aethera purgat apertum.*

"He had scarcely spoken, when suddenly the Circumambient Cloud splits asunder and dissolves into open air."

O. VII-143-

καὶ τότε δὴ ῥ' αὐτοῖο πάλιν χύτο θέσφατος ἀήρ.

"And then indeed the divine mist was again dispersed from him."

A. I. 595-6

'Coram, quem quaeritis, adsum,

Troius Aeneas, Libyis ereptus ab undis.'

"'I, whom you seek, am present before you! Trojan Aeneas, snatched from the Libyan waves!'"

O. XXI-207-8

Ἔνδον μὲν δὴ ὄδ' αὐτὸς ἐγὼ, κακὰ πολλὰ μογήσας,

ἦλυθον εἴκοστῳ ἔτει ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν.

"Home then have I myself come, after a world of sorrow; yes! come back in the twentieth year."

A.I-596.

Argentum Phrygiæve lapis circumdatur auro.

"... Silver or Phrygian marble is plated with gold."

O. VI-232-

χρυσὸν περιχεύεται ἀργύρῳ, "plates gold upon silver."

A.I-670-

Hunc Phoenicia tenet Dido blandisque moratur

Uocibus.....

"Him Phoenician Dido entertains and amuses with smooth speech."

O. I-55-6

τοῦ θυγάτηρ δύστηνον ὀδυρόμενον κατερύκει,

αἰεὶ δὲ μαλακοῖσι καὶ αἰμυλίοισι λόγοισι

θέλγει, ὅπως Ἰθάκης ἐπιλήσεται.

"But his daughter detains [Odysseus] unhappy, lamenting; and she continually soothes him with soft and winning words that he may forget Ithaca."

A.I-701-6

Dant famuli manibus Lymphas, Cereremque Cuiusvis
Expediunt, totisque ferunt mantelia villis.

Quinquaginta intus famulae, quibus ordine longo

Cura penum struere et flammis adolere Penates;

Centum aliae totidemque pares aetate ministri,

Iui dapibus mensas onerant et pocula ponant.

"The attendants supply water for the hands, dispense the gifts of Ceres from baskets, and furnish them with smooth-shorn towels. Within are fifty hand-maids, whose task it is to prepare provisions in due order and do honor to the household gods. A hundred more and as many servants of equal age are employed to load the tables with dishes and to place the cups."

O. I-136-7 + 147.

χέρνιβα δ' ἀμφίπολις προχόῳ ἐπέχευε φέρουσα
καλῇ χρυσείῃ, ὑπὲρ ἀργυρείοιο λέβητος,
νίψασθαι. -- -- --

σίτον δὲ δμῳαὶ παρενήνεον ἐν κανέοισι,

"And a handmaid bringing water, poured it from a beautiful golden ewer over a silver bowl, to wash in,-----
And the hand-maids heaped up bread in baskets."

O. VII-103-6

πεντήκοντα δὲ οἱ δμῳαὶ κατὰ δῶμα γυναῖκες
αἱ μὲν ἀλετρεύουσι μύλης ἔπι μήλοπα καρπὸν,
αἱ δ' ἴττους ὑφόωσι καὶ ἡλάκατα στρωφῶσιν
ἥμεναι, οἷά τε φύλλα μακεδῆς αἰγείροιο.

"And there were fifty women servants in the house; some grind apple-colored corn in the mill, others weave the webs and whirl the spindles as they sit, like as the leaves of a tall poplar."

A. I-724

Crateras magnos statuunt et vina coronant.

"They place large mixers and crown the wines."

O. XXI-271-

κοῦροι δὲ κρητῆρας ἐπεστέφαντο ποτοῖο.

"And youths crown the bowls with wine."

A. I-740-

Cithara crinitus Iopas

Personat auratā, docuit quem maximus Atlas.

"Long-haired Iopas [next] tunes his golden lyre to what the mighty Atlas taught."

O. VIII-73

μοῦσ' ἄρ' αἰοιδὸν ἀνῆκεν αἰεδόμεναι κλέα ἀνδρῶν,

"The muse encouraged the bard to sing the glories of men."

A. I-753-5

'Immo age, et a prima dic, hospes, origine nobis
Insidias,' inquit, 'Danaum, caesusque tuorum,
Erroresque tuos.'

"'Nay come, my guest,' she [Dido] says, 'and from the first relate to us the stratagems of the Greeks, the adventures of your friends, and your own wanderings.'"

O. VII-237-9

Ξεῖνε, τὸ μέν σε πρῶτον ἐγὼν εἰρήσομαι αὐτή.

τίς πόθεν εἷς ἀνδρῶν; τίς τοι τάδε εἶματ' ἔδωκεν;

αὐδ' ἤ φῆς ἐπὶ πάντων ἀλώμενος ἐνθάδ' ἰκέσθαι;

[Arete:] 'Sir, I am bold to ask thee first of this. Who art thou of the sons of men, and whence? Who gave thee this raiment? Didst thou not say indeed that thou camest hither wandering over the deep?'"

O. XXIII-261-2

εἰπ' ἄγε μοι τὸν ἄεθλον, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἔπισθεν, οἶω,

πέυσσμαι, αὐτίκα δ' ἐπὶ δαήμεναι οὐτι χέρεινον.'

[Penelope:] 'Come, tell me the toil; since I think I shall hear it afterwards: but it is not worse to hear it immediately'."

Aeneid - Book II

A. II - 3-13-

'Infandum, Regina, iubes renovare dolorem,
Troianas ut opes et lamentabile regnum
Exuerint Danaï; quaeque ipse miserissima vidi;
Et quorum pars magna fui.

Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros

Inamquam animus meminisse horret, ----
Incipiam.

"Unutterable woes, O queen, you urge me to renew:
to tell how the Greeks overturned the power of Troy;
both what scenes of misery I myself beheld and
those wherein I was a principal party. ---- But since
you are so desirous of knowing our misfortunes, ----
altho' my soul shudders at the remembrance, ---- yet
will I begin."

O. III - 102-4 + 107.

ὦ φίλ', ἐπεὶ μ' ἐμνησας οἰζύος, ἣν ἐν ἐκείνῳ
δῆμα ἀνέτλημεν μένος ἄσχετοι υἱες Ἀχαιῶν,

ἡδ' ὅσσα καὶ περὶ ἄστῳ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος
μαρνάμεθ'.

"O friend, since thou hast put me in mind of the
toil which the sons of the Greeks, irresistible in might,
suffered amongst that people, ----- and whatever [we
suffered] when we fought about the great City of King
Priam."

O. vii-241-3

ἀργαλέον, βασίλεια, διηνεκέως ἀγορεύσαι
κήδε', ἔπει μοι πολλὰ δόσαν θεοὶ οὐρανίωνες.
τοῦτο δὲ τοι ἔρέω ὃ μ' ἀνείρεαι ἢ δὲ μεταλλᾷς.

"It is difficult, O queen, to relate my griefs entirely
thro', since the heavenly gods have given me many; but
I will tell thee this which thou askest and inquirest
of me."

O. xxiii-264-5.

δαιμονίη, τί τ' ἄρ' αὖ μέ μάλ' ὀτρύνουσα κελεύεις
εἰπέμεν; αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ μυθήσομαι οὐδ' ἐπιχεύσω.

"Unhappy one! why indeed dost thou again desire me
to speak, urging me very much? But I will relate
[my adventures], nor will I conceal them."

A. II-8-9.

----- Et iam nix umida Caelo

Praecipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera Somnos,

"Besides, humid night is hastening down the sky and
the setting stars invite to sleep."

(C) xxiii-254-5

ἄλλ' ἔρχεω, λέκτρονδ' ἴομεν, γύναι, ὄφρα καὶ ἤδη

ὑπνῶ ὑπὸ γλυκερῷ ταρπώμεθα κοιμηθέντε'.

"But Come, wife, let us to bed, that even now going to rest, we may be delighted with sweet sleep."

A. II-13-39.

Fracti bello fatisque repulsi
Ductores Danaum, tot cum labentibus annis,
Instar montis equum divina Palladis arte
Aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas;
Votum pro reditu simulant; ea fama vagatur.
Huc delecta virum sortiti corpora furtim
Induunt caeco lateri, penitusque cavernas
Ingentis uterumque armato milite complent.
Es in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama
Insula, -----
Huc se propecti deserto in litore condunt.

Ergo omnis longo solvit se Iucris lectu;
Pau duntur portae; iuvat ire -----

Pars stupet innuptae donum exitialis Minervae
Et molem mirantur equi; primusque Thy moetes
Duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari,

At Capys -----

Aut pelago Danaum insidias suspectaque dona
Praecipitare iubent, subiectisque urere flammis,
Aut terabrare Cavae uteri et temptare latebras.
Scinditur inartum studia in contraria valques.

" 'The Grecian leaders, now disheartened by war and baffled by the Fates, after a revolution of so many years, [being assisted] by the divine skill of Pallas, built a horse to the size of a mountain, and interweave its ribs with planks of fir. This they pretended to be an offering in order to procure a safe return; which report spread. In sight [of Troy] lies Tenedos, an island well known by fame. ----- Having made these island, they conceal themselves in that desolate shore. ----- All Troy is released from its long distress; the gates are thrown open; with joy we issue forth ----- Some view with amazement that baleful offering of the virgin Minerva and wonder at the stupendous bulk of the horse; and Thymotes first advises that it be dragged within the walls and lodged in the tower ---- But Capys, ----- strenuously urges either to throw into the sea the treacherous snare and suspected oblation of the Greeks, or by applying flames, consume it to ashes, or to lay open and ransack the recesses of the hollow womb."

O. III - 118-19.

ἔινάετες γάρ σφιν κακὰ ῥάπτομεν ἀμφιέποντες,
παντοίοισι δόλοισι, μόγισ δ' ἔτελέσσε Κρονίων.

"...For nine years we planned evil things, attacking them around with all kinds of stratagems; and the Son of Cronus with difficulty bro't them to an end."

C. IV. 271-3

οἶον καὶ τόδ' ἔρεξε καὶ ἔτλη καρτερὸς ἀνὴρ
ἵππῳ ἐνὶ ξεστῷ, ἔν' ἐνήμεθα πάντες ἄριστοι
Ἀργείων Τρώεσσι φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέροντες.

"And such a thing as that which the brave man did and suffered in the polished horse, wherein we all, chiefs of the Greeks, sat in ambush, bringing slaughter and fate upon the Trojans."

O. VIII. 500-515.

.....ὥς οἱ μὲν εὐστέλμων ἐπὶ νηῶν
βάντες ἀπέπλεον, πῦρ ἐν κλισίῃσι βάλλοντες,
Ἀργεῖοι, τοὶ δ' ἤδη ἀγακλυτὸν ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆα
εἶατ' ἐνὶ Τρώων ἀγορῇ κεκαλυμμένοι ἵππῳ.
αὐτοὶ γάρ μιν Τρῶες ἐς ἀκρόπολιν ἐρύσαντο.
ὥς ὁ μὲν ἐστήκει, τοὶ δ' ἄκριτα πόλλ' ἀγόρευον
ἥμενοι ἀμφ' αὐτὸν· τρίχα δέ σφισιν ἦνδανε βουχὴ,
ἢ διαπλήξαι κοῖλον δόρυ νηλέϊ χαλκῷ,
ἢ κατὰ πετράων βαλέειν ἐρύσαντες ἐπ' ἄκρης,
ἢ εἶαν μὲν' ἄγαλμα θεῶν θελκτῆριον εἶναι,
τῇ περ δὴ καὶ ἔπειτα τελευτήσεσθαι ἔμελλεν.

αἶψα γὰρ ἦν ἀπολέσθαι, ἔπῃν πόλις ἀμφικαλύψῃ
δουράτεον μέγαν ἵππον, ὅθ' εἶατο πάντες ἄριστοι
Ἀργείων Τρῶες τε φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέροντες
ἦειδεν δ' ὡς ἄντα διέπραθον ~~ἐοῦς~~ Ἀχαιῶν
ἱππόθεν ἐκχύμενοι, κοῖλον λόχον ἐκπρολιπόντες.

".... how the Argives, some indeed having embarked in the well-benched ships, sailed away, having hurled fire into their tents; and others now were sitting around all-famous Odysseus in the agora of the Trojans, being covered over in the horse; for the Trojans themselves had drawn it into the citadel. Thus it stood, and they sitting around it spoke many undecided things; and counsel pleased them three ways: either to cut thro' the hollow wood with the hard brass, or having dragged it to the summit, to cast it down upon the rocks, or to permit the great image to be a propitiation to the gods, as it was even afterwards about to be bro't to pass. For it was fated that it should perish when the city should cover around a great wooden horse, where all the best of the Argives sat, bearing slaughter and destiny to the Trojans. And he sang how the sons of the Greeks destroyed the city, being poured forth from the horse, having left the hollow ambush".

A. II- 53-

Cavae cavernae, "the hollow caverns."

A. II- 260

Cava robore, "the hollow wood."

O. IV. 277.

κοῖλον λόχον, "the hollow ambush."

A. II- 261-

---- Et dirus Ulyxes,

Demissum lapsi per funem.

"And dire Ulysses, sliding down by a suspended rope."

O. IV- 280.

---- καὶ δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς

ἤμενοι ἐν μέσσοισιν ----

"And divine Odysseus, sitting in the middle."

A. II- 250-51-

Vertitur interea caelum et ruit oceano Nox,

Involvens umbra magna terramque solumque.

"Meanwhile the heavens change and night advances rapidly from the ocean, wrapping in her extended shade both earth and heaven."

O. III- 497-

δύσετό τ' ἥελιος σκιάωντό τε πᾶσαι ἄγυιαι.

"And the sun set, and the ways were overshadowed."

A. II-485 on.

The slaughter in the palace of Priam.

O. XXII-1 on.

The slaughter in the palace of Odysseus.

A. II-469-70

Vestibulum autē ipsum primumque in limine Pyrrhus
Exsultat, telis et luce coruscus aëna :

"Just before the vestibule and at the outer gate, Pyrrhus
Exults, gleaming in arms and glittering brass."

O. I-255-6-

ἔἰ γὰρ νῦν ἔλθων δόμου ἐν πρώτῃσιν θύρῃσιν

σταίη, ἔχων πήληκα καὶ ἄσπιδα καὶ δύο δοῦρε·

"For if he should now come and stand at the outer gate
of the palace, having a helmet and shield and two darts."

A. II-777.

non sine numine divūm.

"Not without the will of the gods."

O. VI-240

οὐ πάντων ἀέκητι θεῶν

"Not against the will of all the gods."

A. II-792.

Per conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum :

*Iter frustra compressa manus effugit imago,
Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno?*
"There thrice I attempted to throw my arms around
her neck; thrice the phantom, grasped in vain, escaped
my hold, swift as the winged winds and resembling
most a flitting dream."

O. xi-204.

ὣς ἔφατ', αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ γ' ἔθελον φρεσὶ μερμηρίζας
μητρὸς ἐμῆς ψυχὴν ἐλέειν τέ με θυμὸς ἀνώγει,
τρίς δέ μοι ἐκ χειρῶν σκιῇ εἶκελον ἢ καὶ ὀνειρώ
ἔπατ'. ἐμοὶ δ' ἄχος ὅσσ' γενέσκειτο κηρόθε μᾶλλον,
καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδων·

"Thus she spoke, but I, meditating in my mind, wished
to lay hold of the soul of my departed mother. Thrice
indeed I essayed it, and my mind urged me to lay
hold of it, but thrice it flew from my hands, like
unto a shadow, or even a dream; but sharp grief
arose in my heart still more, and addressing her, I
spoke winged words:"

A. II-801-2

*Sanique iugis summae surgebat Lucifer Idae,
Ducebat diem,-----*

"By this time the bright morning star was rising on
the craggy tops of lofty Ida, and ushered in the day."

O. II-1-2

Ἦμος δ' ἡριγένεια φάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥως,
"But when the mother of dawn, rosy-fingered morning,
appeared."

Aeneid - Book III

A. III - 29.

...Mihi frigidus horror

Membra quatit.

"Cold terror shakes my limbs."

O. v. 297.

καὶ τότε Ὀδυσσεὺς λύτο γούνατα καὶ φίλον ἦτορ.

"And then the knees and the dear heart of Odysseus were loosed."

A. III - 62-8

Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus: et ingens
Aggeritur tumulo tellus; stant Manibus arae,
Caeruleis maestae vittis atraque Cypresso
Et circum Iliades cinem de more solutae;
Inferimus tepido spumantia cymba lacte
Sanguinis et sacri fateras, animamque sepulchro
Condiimus, et magna supremum voce ciemus.

"Therefore we celebrate funeral ceremonies to Polydorus, and a large mound of earth is heaped up for the tomb; an altar is reared to his manes, mournfully decked with leaden-colored wreaths and gloomy cypress, and around it the Trojan matrons stand with hair dishevelled according to custom. We offer the sacrifices of the dead,

bowls foaming with warm milk and goblets of the sacred blood: we give the soul repose in the grave, and with loud voice address to him the last farewell."

O. XI - 10-15-

.... οἰτέμεναι νεκρὸν Ἑλπήνορα τεθνηῶτα.

φίτροὺς δ' αἶψα ταμόντες, ὅθ' ἀκροτάτῃ πρόεχ' ἀκτὴν,

θάπτομεν ἀχνύμενοι, θαλερὸν κατὰ δάκρυ χέοντες.

αὐτὰρ ἔπει νεκρὸς τ' ἐκάη καὶ τεύχεα νεκροῦ,

τύμβον χέαντες καὶ ἐπὶ στήλην ἐρύτταντες

πήξαμεν ἀκροτάτῳ τύμβῳ εὐήρης ἑρετμόν.

"--- to bring the corpse, the dead Elpenor. And immediately cutting trunks, we buried him in sorrow, where the shore projected the farthest, and we shed the warm tear. But when the corpse was burned and the arms of the dead, we built a tomb and erected a column over it, and we fixed the well-fitted oar on the top of the tomb."

O. IX - 65-6

πρὶν τινα τῶν δειλῶν ἐτάρων τρεῖς ἕκαστον αὐτα,

οἳ θάνον ἐν πεδίῳ Κικόνων ὑποδωθέντες.

"--- before we thrice cried out to each one of our wretched companions who died in the plain, slain by the Ciconians."

A. III - 69-72

Placataque venti

Dant maria et levis Crepitans vocat auster in altum,

Deducunt socii navis et litora complent

Provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt.

"'When the winds present peaceful seas and the South wind invites us to the deep, my mates launch the ships and crowd the shore. We are wafted from the port, and the land and cities recede.'"

Oxi- 636-40-

‘αὐτίκ’ ἔπειτ’ ἐπὶ νῆα κρῶν ἐκέλευον ἑταίρους

αὐτοὺς τ’ ἀμβαίνειν ἀνά τε πρυμνήσια λῦσαι.

οἱ δ’ αἶψ’ εἴσβαινον καὶ ἐπὶ κληῖσι καθίζον.

τὴν δὲ κατ’ Ὠκεανὸν ποταμὸν φέρε κῶμα ῥόοιο,

πρῶτα μὲν εἰρεσίη, μετέπειτα δὲ κάλλιμος ὄρος.

"Straightway then I went to the ship and bade my companions to go on board themselves and to loose the hawsers. So speedily they went on board and sat down on the benches. And the wave of the stream carried the keel thro' the Ocean river, first the rowing and afterwards a fair wind."

A. III-76-80

Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus

Nereïdum matri et Neptuno legaco,

suam pios Arcitenens, oras et litora circum

errantem, Mycono e celsa Gyaroque revinxit

Immutamque Coli dedit et continere ventos.

"Amidst the sea there lies a charming spot of land
 sacred to [Doris], the mother of the Nereids, and Aegean
 Neptune, which, once wandering about the coasts and
 shores, the pious god who wields the bow fast bound
 with high Hyaros and Mycone, and fixed it so as to be
 habitable and mock the winds."

O. x-3-5

---ἐνθα δ' ἔναϊεν

Αἰόλος Ἰπποτάδης, φίλος ἄθανάτοις θεοῖσι,
 πλωτῇ ἐνὶ νήτῳ·

"And here dwelt Aeolus, son of Hippotas, dear to the
 immortal gods, in a floating island."

A. III-130.

'Prosequitur surgens a puppi' ventus euntis,

"A wind springing up astern, accompanies us on our way"

O. xi-67-

ἡμῖν δ' αὖ μετόπισθε νεὸς κυανοπρώροιο

ἱκμένον οὖρον ἔει πλησίοντιον, ἐσθλὸν ἑταῖρον,

"[Circe] sent behind our dark-promed ship a moist
 wind that filled the sails, an excellent companion"

A. III-135.

Iamque fere sicco subductae litore puppes.

"And now the ships were mostly drawn up upon the dry"

beach."

O. xi-20-

ἤγα μὲν ἐνθ' ἐλθόντες ἐκέλευμεν,

"Having come there we drew up our ship."

A. III-184-

Ἥκτε, Ἰλιάς ἐξερεῖτε φάτις:

"My son, practiced in woe by the fates of Troy."

O. xi-60

----- πολυμήχαν' Ὀδυσσεῷ,

"O much-suffering Odysseus."

A. III-189

Sic ait, et cuncti dicto paremus oboantes,

"Thus he said, and, exulting, we all obey his orders."

O. x-178.

ὣς ἐφάμην, οἱ δ' ὦκα ἐμοῖς ἐπέεσι πίθοντο.

"Thus I spoke, and they quickly obeyed my words."

A. III-190 on

Aeneas' description of the Storm. See Thesis. page 3 on.

A. III-192-206.

Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec iam amplius ullae,
Apparent terrae, caelum undique et undique pontus,

Tum mihi Caeruleus supra Caput astitit umbr,
 Noctem hiememque fereus, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
 Continuo vnti volunt mare magnaque surgunt
 Aequora; dispersi iactantur gurgite vasto;
 Involvere diem nubi et nox unida Caelum
 Abstulit; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.
 Excutimur cursu, et caecis erramus in undis.
 Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere Caelo,
 Nec meminisse viae media Palinurus in unda
 Iris adeo incertos caeca caligine soles
 Erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes.

"When the ships held possession of the deep and no land
 any longer is in view, sky all around and ocean too;
 then an azure rain cloud stood over my head, bringing
 on night and wintry storm. The waves grew rough in
 the gloom, the winds overturn the sea and mighty surges
 rise; we are tossed to and fro on the face of the boiling
 deep; clouds enveloped the day and humid night
 snatched the heavens [from our view]; from the bursting
 clouds flashes of lightning redouble. We are driven from
 our course and wander in unknown waves; Palinurus
 himself owns he is unable to distinguish day and night
 by the sky, and that he has forgotten his course in the
 mid sea. Thus for three days, that could hardly be
 distinguished by reason of the dark clouds, as many

starless nights, we wander up and down the sea."

O. x 11- 403-425

Ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὴν νῆσον ἐλείπομεν, οὐδέ τις ἄλλη
φαίνεται γαίῳ, ἀλλ' οὐρανὸς ἠδὲ θάλασσα,
δὴ τότε κυανὴν νεφέλην ἔστησε Κρονίων
νῆος ὕπερ χλαφuryῆς, ἤχλυσε δὲ πόντος ὑπ' αὐτῆς.
ἢ δ' ἔθει οὐ μάλα πολλὸν ἐπὶ χρόνον. αἶψα γὰρ ἦλθε
κεκληγῶς Ζέφυρος, μεγάλη σὺν λαίλαπτι θύων,
ἵππου δὲ προτόνους ἔρρηξ' ἀνέμοιο θύελλα
ἀμφοτέρους· ἵπτος δ' ὀπίσω πέσεν, ὅπλα τε πάντα
εἰς ἄντλον κατέκυνθ'. ὁ δ' ἄρα πρύμνῃ ἐνὶ νηὶ
πλῆξε κυβερνήτῳ κεφαλὴν, σὺν δ' ὅττε' ἄραξε
πάντ' ἀμυδὺς κεφαλῆς· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἀρνευτῆρι ἔοικώς
κάππεσ' ἀπ' ἱκριόφιν, λίπε δ' ὅστέα θυμὸς ἀγῆνωρ.
ἢ δ' ἐκελίχθη πᾶσα Διὸς πληγεῖσα κεραυνῷ,
ἐν δὲ θεοῖσιν πλητοί. πέτον δ' ἐκ νῆος ἑταῖροι.
οἱ δὲ κορώνησιν ἵκελοι περὶ νῆα μέλαιναν
κύμασιν ἐμφορέοντο, θεὸς δ' ἀποαίνυτο νόστον.

Αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ διὰ νῆος ἐφόιτων, ὅφρ' ἀπὸ τοίχους
λῦτε κλύδων τρόπιος· τὴν δὲ ψιλὴν φέρε κῦμα.
ἐκ δέ σ' ἵπτον ἄραξε ποτὶ τρόπιν· αὐτὰρ ἐπ' αὐτῷ
ἐπίτονος βέβλητο, βοὸς ῥινοῖο τετευκώς.

τῷ ῥ' ἀμφω συνέργον ὁμοῦ τρόπιν ἠδὲ καὶ ἵπτον,
ἔξόμενος δ' ἐπὶ τοῖς φερόμην ὁλοοῖς ἀνέμοισιν.'

"But when we had now left the island, no other land

appeared, only the heaven and the sea. Then the Son of
Cronus raised an azure cloud above the hollow ship,
and the sea became dark beneath it. But she ran
for no very long time, for immediately came the
clamoring West wind, rushing with a mighty
tempest, and the storm of the wind broke both the
cables of the mast, and the mast fell backwards and
all the tackle was thrown into the hold in confusion.
And it struck the head of the helmsman backward
in the ship and broke all the bones together; so
he fell like a diver from the deck and his noble
mind left his bones. And she was whirled around
and around by the stroke of the thunderbolt of Zeus
and was filled with sulphur, and my companions
fell from the ship. And they like gulls were borne
on the waves around the black ship, for the god took
away their return. But I kept going about thro'
the ship until the storm loosed the sides from the keel
and the wave bore it along dismantled. And it
broke out the mast at the keel; but a thing was
thrown upon it, made from the skin of an ox. With
this I bound both together, the keel and the mast,
and sitting upon them I was borne by the destructive
winds."

A. III - 207-8

- - ; haud mora, nautae

Adnixi torquent spumas et caerulea verrunt.

"Instantly the seamen, bending to the task, toss up the foam and sweep the azure deep."

O. IX - 564 -

ἔξῃς δ' ἐζόμενοι πολὴν ἄλα τύπτον ἑρετμοῖς.

"And sitting in order they smote the hoary deep with their oars."

A. III - 219-24

Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, ecce

Laeta boùm passim campis armenta videmus

Caprigenumque pecus nullo custode per herbas.

Inruimus ferro, et divos ipsamque vocamus

In partem praedamque Iovem; tum litore curvo

Exstruimusque toros dapibusque epulamur optimis.

'Bellum etiam pro caede boùm stratisque iuvencis,
Laomedontiadae, bellumne inferre paratis--'

"Hither we are borne as soon as we entered the port, and lo! we observe joyous herds of cattle roving up and down the plains, and flocks of goats along the meadows without a keeper. We rush upon them with our swords, and invoke the gods and Jove himself to share

the booty. Then along the winding shore we spread
the couches and feast on the rich repast."
[Cadenno:] "Nay, too, ye sons of Laomedon, is it your
purpose to make war for our oxen slain by you, for
the havoc you have made upon our bullocks?"

O. xii-353-5 + 365.

αὐτίκα δ' Ἡελίοιο βοῶν ἐλάσαντες ἀρίστας
ἐγγύθεν. οὐ γὰρ τῇλε νεὸς κυανοπρώροιο
βοσκέσκονθ' ἑλικες καλάι βόες εὐρυμέτωποι.

μίστυλλον τ' ἄρα τᾶλλα καὶ ἄμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν ἔπειραν.

"But immediately having driven the best of the oxen
of the Sun from near at hand, (for the beautiful black
oxen, with their broad foreheads, pastured not far
from the dark-frowed ship.) ----- they cut up the other
parts and fixed them on spits."

397-8. - Ἐξήμαρ μὲν ἔπειτα ἐμοὶ ἐρίηρες ἑταῖροι

δαίνυντ' Ἡελίοιο βοῶν ἐλάσαντες ἀρίστας.

"For six days then my beloved companions feasted,
driving away the best of the oxen of the Sun."

O. xii-377-9.

Ζεῦ πάτερ ἡῶ' ἄλλοι μάκαρες θεοὶ αἰὲν ἔόντες

τίσαι δὴ ἐτάρους Λαερτιάδεω Ὀδυσῆος,

οἳ μὲν βοῦς ἔκτειναν ὑπέρβιον.

"O father Zeus, and ye other blessed gods, who exist

forever, furnish the companions of Odysseus, the son of
Laertes, who have insolently slain mine oxen' -"
[Helios - Cf. curse of Caleno, above.]

A. III - 268-9

...; fugimus spumantibus undis,
Iua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabat."
"We fly o'er the foaming waves, where the wind and
pilots urged our course'."

O. XIV - 256.

τὰς δ' ἀνέμος τε κυβερνῆται τ' ἰδύονον.

"And the wind and the pilot directed them [the ships]"

A. III - 270-3

'Iam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthos,
Dulichiumque Samosque et Neritos ardua saxis.
Effugimus scopulos Ithacae, Laertia regna,
Et terram altricem saevi exsecramur Ulixi' -"
"Now amidst the waves appear woody Zacynthos,
Dulichium, Samos, and Neritos, with its steep rocks.
We shun the cliffs of Ithaca, Laertes' realms, and
Curse the land that bred cruel Ulysses.'"

O. IX - 20-4 + 27.

ναϊετάω δ' Ἰθάκην ὠδέελον· ἐν δ' ὄρος αὐτῇ,

Λήριτον εἰνόςφυλλον ἀριπρεπές· ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆσοι

πολλαὶ ναιετάουσι μάλα σχεδὸν ἀλλήλησι,
Δουλίχιόν τε Σάμη τε καὶ ὕληεσσα Ζακύνθος.

τρηχεῖ,---

"And I inhabit Ithaca, well situated toward the West, and in it there is a mountain, Neritos, leaf-shaking, very conspicuous; and around it there are many islands very near to one another, Dulichium, and Same, and woody Zacynthus, ---- Craggy."

A. III - 280-3

Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litorea ludis.
Exercuit patrias oleo labente palaestras
Nudati socii;

"----, and honor the promontory of Actium by celebrating the Trojan games. Our crew with naked limbs besmeared with slippery oil, exercise the wrestling matches of their country'."

O. VIII - 110 on -

The Games

126-7 - οἱ δὲ παλαιμοσύνης ἀλεγεινῆς περιήσαντο.

"But others made trial of laborious wrestling, etc

A. III - 284-5

Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annus,

Et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas.
"Meanwhile the sun finishes the revolution of the great
year, and frosty winter roughens the waves with the
"North winds."

O. x-469-70.

ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἐν αὐτὸς ἔην, περὶ δ' ἔτραπion ὦραι,
[μηνῶν φθινόντων, περὶ δ' ἡμέτα μακρὰ τελέσθη,]
"But when it was now a year, and the seasons
turned around, [the months waning, and the long
days were bró't round to a conclusion.]"

A. III - 284-90.

Linquere tum portus iubeo et considere tráustis.
'Certatim socii feriunt mare et æquora verrunt.'
"Then I ordered [our crew] to leave the port and
take their seats upon the benches. They with emulous
ardor smite the sea and lash the waves
[See Thesis-p. 47]

A. III - 300-

'Progredior portu, classis et litora linquens.'
"I set forward from the port, leaving the fleet and
the shore'."

O. x-274.

"Ὡς εἰπὼν παρὰ νηὸς ἀνήιον ἠδὲ θαλάσσης."

" 'Thus having spoken, I went up from the ship and the sea'."

A. III - 384-6 -

"Autē et Trinacria lentandus remus in unda,
Et Salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus aequor
Inferniq̄ue lacus Aeneaeque insula Circae."

[Helenus:] 'You must both ply the briding oar in the Trinacrian wave and visit with your fleet the plains of the Ausonian Sea, the infernal lakes, and the isle of Aeaeon Circe'."

O. x. 490-1

'ἄλλ' ἄλλην χρὴ πρῶτον ὁδὸν τελέσαι καὶ ἰκέσθαι
εἰς Αἴδαο δόμους καὶ ἑπαινῆς Περσεφονείης.'

"[Circe:] 'But you must first perform another voyage and come to the house of Pluto and awful Persephone'."

A. III - 388 -

Signa tibi dicam; tu condita mente teneto.
"I will tell the signs to thee; do thou keep them treasured up in thy mind'."

C. xv. 27.

'ἄλλο δέ τοί τι ἔπος ἔρέω, σὺ δὲ σύνθεο θυμῷ.'

"But indeed I will tell thee something else; and do thou set it in thy mind'."

A. III - 410-32 -

' Aet ubi digressum Siculae te admovent orae
Ventus et angusti rarecent claustra Pelori,
Laeva tibi tellus et longo laeva petantur
Aequora circuitu; dextrum fuge litus et undas.
Haec loca vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina -
Tantum aevi longinqua valet mutare vetustas -
Dissiluisse ferunt, cum protinus utraque tellus
Una foret; vnit medio vi pontus et undis
Hesperium siculo latus abscidit, arvaeque et urbes
Litore deductas angusto interluit aestu.
Dextrum Scylla latus, laevum implacata Charybdis.
Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
Erigit alternos et sidera vibrat unda.
At Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris,
Ora exsertantem et navis in saxa trahentem.
Prima hominis facies et pulchro pectore virgo
Pube tenus, postrema iuveni corpore pistrix
Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum.
Praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni
Cessantem, longos et circumflectere cursus,
Quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro
Scyllam et caeruleis canibus resonantia saxa."
"[Helenus:] ' But when, after setting out, the

shall waft you to the Sicilian Coast and the Straits
of narrow Pelorus shall open wider to the eye,
veer to the land on the left and to the sea on
the left by a long circuit; flee the right, both sea
and shore. These lands, they say, once with violence
and vast desolation convulsed (such revolutions
a long course of time is able to produce), slipped
asunder; when in continuity both lands were one,
the sea rushed impetuously between and by its
waves tore the Italian side from that of Sicily, and
with a narrow frith runs between the fields and
cities separated by the shores. Scylla guards the
right side, implacable Charybdis, the left, and thrice
with the deepest eddies of its gulf swallows up the
vast billows, [as they rush] in headlong, and again
spouts them out by turns high into the air, and
lashes the stars with the waves. But Scylla confines
a cave within its dark recesses, reaching forth
her jaws and sucking in vessels upon the rocks.
First she presents a human form, a lovely virgin
to the waist; her lower parts are those of a hideous
sea-monster with the tails of dolphins joined to
trunks of mules. It is better to coast slowly around
the extremities of Sicilian Pachynus and steer a
long winding course than once to behold the

misshapen Scylla under her capacious den and
those rocks that roar with her green sea-dogs."

Ο.χ. 11-73-100.

Οἱ δὲ δύνω σκοπέλοι ὁ μὲν οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἰκάνει
ὄξειή κορυφῇ, νεφέλη δέ μιν ἀμφιβέβηκε
κυανέη· τὸ μὲν οὐ ποτ' ἔρωεῖ, οὐδέ ποτ' αἰῶρη
κείνου ἔχει κορυφὴν οὔτ' ἐν θέρει οὔτ' ἐν ὀπώρῃ.
οὐδέ κεν ἀμβαίῃ βροτὸς ἀνὴρ, οὐ καταβαίῃ,
οὐδ' εἰ οἱ χεῖρες τε εἰκόσι καὶ πόδες εἶεν·
πέτρῃ γὰρ λῖς ἐστί, περιζεσπῇ εἰκυῖα.
μέσσω δ' ἐν σκοπέλῳ ἐντὶ σπέος ἡεροειδὲς,
πρὸς ζόφον εἰς Ἑρεβος τετραμμένον, ἧ περ ἂν ὑμεῖς
νῆα παρὰ γλαφυρὴν ἰθύνετε, φαίδιμ' Ὀδυσσεῦ.
οὐδέ κεν ἐκ νηὸς γλαφυρῆς αἰζηῖος ἀνὴρ
τόξῳ οἰστεύσας κοῖλον σπέος εἰσαφίκοιτο.
ἐνθα δ' ἐνὶ Σκύλλῃ ναίει δεινὸν λελακυῖα·
τῆς ἧ τοι φωνὴ μὲν ὅση σκύλακος νεογελῆς,
γίγνεται, αὐτὴ δ' αὖτε πέλωρ κακόν· οὐδέ κέ τις μιν
γηθήσειεν ἰδὼν, οὐδ' εἰ θεὸς ἀντιάσειε.
τῆς ἧ τοι πόδες εἰς δώδεκα πάντες ἄωροι,
ἕξ δέ τέ οἱ δειραὶ περιμήκεες, ἐν δὲ ἑκάττῃ
σμερδαλή κεφαλῇ, ἐν δὲ τρίτοιοι ὀδόντες,
πυκνοὶ καὶ θαμέες, πλεῖοι μέλανος θανάτοιο.
μέσση μὲν τε κατὰ σπείους κοίλοιο δέδουκεν,
ἔξω δ' ἐξίσκει κεφαλὰς δεινοῖο βερέθρου,

αὐτοῦ δ' ἰχθυάα, σκόπελον περιμαϊμώωσα,
δελφίνας τε κύνας τε καὶ εἴ ποθε μείζον ἔλῃσι
κῆτος, ἃ μῆρια βόσκες ἀγαστῶνος Ἀμφιτρίτη.
τῇ δ' οὐ πᾶ ποτε ναῦται ἀκήριοι εὐχετόωνται
παρφυγέειν σὺν νηὶ φέρεαι δέ τε κρατὶ ἐκάστω
φῶτ' ἐξαρπάζοντα νεὸς κνανοπρώροιο.'

"[Circe:] 'But as to the two rocks, the one reaches the wide heaven with its sharp top, and a dark-gray cloud surrounds it. This indeed never withdraws, nor does a clear sky ever possess its top, either in the summer or in the autumn; nor could a mortal man ascend it, or descend, not if he had twenty hands and feet, for the rock is smooth like one polished all around. But in the middle of the rock there is a shadowy cave towards the West, turned to Erebos; where do thou, O illustrious Odysseus, direct thy hollow ship. Nor could a young man darting an arrow from a bow from a hollow ship reach the deep cave. Here Scylla dwells, shrieking out terribly; her voice indeed is as of a new-born whelp, but she herself is a vast monster. Nor would any one rejoice on seeing [her], not even if a god should meet her. She has twelve slender feet in all, and she has six very long necks, and on each there is a terrible head, and therein three rows

of teeth, thick and frequent, full of black death. She is sunk to the middle adown her hollow cave, and she holds her heads out of the terrible abyss and fishes there, watching about the rock, for dolphins and sea-dogs, and if she can anywhere take a larger whale, which deep-groaning Amphitrite feeds in countless numbers. Never at any time do sailors boast that they have fled by her unharmed in their ship; but snatching a man with each of her heads from a dark-prowed ship, she bears them away. But you will see the other rock lower, Odysseus, each near to the other, and you could reach it with an arrow. In this there is a large wild fig-tree, flourishing with leaves; under this divine Charybdis sucks in black water. For thrice in a day she sends it out, and thrice she sucks it in terribly. May you not come thither when she is gulping it; for not even Poseidon could free you from ill. But by all means sailing to the rock of Scylla, drive your ship quickly beyond; since it is much better to regret six companions in a ship than all together."

A. III-435-

'nate dea', "'O goddess-born'."

O.v-354-

'δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,' "divine Odysseus."

A. III - 464-6

'Dona dehinc auro gravia sēctōque elephantō
Imperat ad navis ferri, stipatque Carinis
Inque argentum, Dodonaesosque lebetās.'

"He next orders presents to be carried to the ships,
heavy with gold and sawn ivory; and within the
sides of my vessel stows a large quantity of silver
plate and Cauldrons of Dodonean brass."

O. XIII - 13 + 19-21

'ἀλλ' ἄγε οἱ δώμεν τρίποδα μέγαν ἠδὲ λέβητα
ἀνδρακάς. -- -- --'

νῆάδ' ἐπεσσεύοντο, φέρον δ' εὐήνορα χαλκόν.

καὶ τὰ μὲν ὧ κατέδηκ' ἱερὸν μένος Ἀλκινόοιο,

αὐτὸς ἰὼν διὰ νηὸς ὑπὸ ζυγᾷ. --

"But come, let us give him a large tripod and
Cauldron, each man' ----- They hastened to the ship
and bro't man-strengthening brass; and the sacred
might of Alcinous arranged these things well, he
himself going thro' the ship under the benches."

A. III - 485-8.

Textilibusque onerat donis, ac talia fatur:

'Accipe et haec, manuum tibi quae monumenta mearum

*Iuit, puer, et longum Andromachae testentur amorem,
Coniugis Hectoriae. Cape dona extrema tuorum.*

"She [Andromache] loads him also with presents of her labors in the loom, and thus addresses him: 'Take these too, my child, which may be memorials to you of my handiwork, and testify the permanent affection of Andromache, the spouse of Hector; accept the last presents of thy friends.'"

O. xv-123-7

..... Ἑλένη δὲ παρίστατο καλλιπάρης
πέπλον ἔχουσα ἐν χερσίν, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἐκ τ' ὀνόμαζε·
'δῶρόν τοι καὶ ἐγὼ, τέκνον φίλε, τοῦτο δίδωμι,
μνημ' Ἑλένης χειρῶν, πολυηράτο ἐς γάμου ὥρην,
τῇ ἀλόχῳ φορέειν·

"And fair-cheeked Helen stood near him, having a garment in her hands, and spoke and said: 'I also give thee this gift, dear child, a memorial of the hands of Helen, against the time of thy most desirable marriage, for thy wife to wear.'"

A. III-508

Sol ruit intēra et montes umbrantur opaci.
"Meanwhile the sun goes down and the dusky mountains are wrapped up in shade."

O. xi-12-

δύσετό τ' ἡέλιος, σκιόωντό τε πᾶσαι ἄγυιαι -

"And the sun set, and all the ways grew overshadowed"

A. III - 512-17.

Nocturn orbem medium Nox Horis acta subibat;

Haud sequis strato surgit Palimurus et omnis

Explorat ventos, atque auribus aëra captat;

Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia caelo,

Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Iridones

Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona.

"Night, driven by the hours, had not yet reached her midway course, when Palimurus springs alert from his bed, examines every wind, and lends his ear to catch the breeze. He marks every star gliding in the silent sky, Arcturus, the rainy Hyades, and the two northern Bears, and throws his eyes around Orion armed with gold."

O. V - 271-4

οὐδὲ οἱ ὕπνος ἐπὶ βλεφάροισιν ἔπιπτε

Πληιάδας τ' ἐσποῶντι καὶ ὀψὲ δύοντα Βοώτην

Ἄρκτον θ, ἣν καὶ ἄμαξαν ἐπὶ κλησὶν καλέουσιν,

ἣν τ' αὐτοῦ στρέφεται καὶ τ' Ὀρίωνα δοκεῖν,

"Nor did sleep fall upon his eye-brows, as he contemplated both the Pleiads and setting Boötes, and the Bear which they also call by name the Wain

which turns itself in the same place and observes Orion".

A. III - 521

rubescat... Aurora, "blushing morn appeared."

O. III - 404

φάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥως, "rosy-fingered morn appeared."

A. III - 533-6

Portus ab Euro fluctu curvatus in arcum;

Obiectae salsa spumant aspergine cautes;

Ipse latet; gemino demittunt brachia muro

Turriti scopuli -

"Where the wave breaks from the East, the port bends into an arch; the jutting cliffs foam with the briny spray; the port itself lies hidden; two turret-like rocks stretch out their arms in a double wall."

A. I - 159-69.

Est in secessu longo, etc.

See Thesis, p. 8.

O. XIII - 96-109

----- τίς ἔσσι λιμὴν, -----

----- δύο δὲ προβλήτες ἐν αὐτῷ

ἄκται ἀπορρώγες, λιμένος ποτιπεπτηυῖαι,

αἳ τ' ἀνέμων σκεπώσι δυσάων μέγα κῶμα

ἔκτοθεν. ἔντοσθεν δέ τ' ἄνευ φεσμοῖο μένουσι

νῆες εὐστειλμος, ὅτ' ἂν ὄρμου μέτρον ἴκωνται.

αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ κρατὸς λιμένος τανύφυλλος ἐλαίη,

ἄγχόθι δ' αὐτῆς ἄντρον ἐπήρατον ἡεροειδές,

ἱρὸν νυμφάων αἵ νηιάδες καλέονται.

ἔν δ' ἐ κρητῆρές τε καὶ ἀμφιφορῆες ἔασι

λαῖνοι· ἔνθα δ' ἔπειτα τιθαιβώσπουσι μέλισσαι.

ἔν δ' ἴστοι λίθες περιμήκες, ἔνθα τε νόμφαι

φάρ' ὑφαίνουσιν, ἄλιπόρφυρα, θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι.

ἔν δ' ὕδατ' ἀενάοντα.

"There is a certain haven, --- and there are two abrupt, projecting shores in it, inclining towards the port, which swell from the great wave of hard-blowing winds from without; but within well-beached ships remain without a chain, when they reach the goal of the mooring station. But at the head of the port there is a large-leaved olive; and near it a delightful cave, shaded, sacred to the nymphs, who are called Naïds. And there are stone cups and casks; and there the bees stow away their honey. And in it there are stone distaffs of a great length, and there the nymphs weave their sea-purple robes, a marvel to behold. And in it there are perpetually flowing waters."

A. III-569.

--- Cyclosum adlabimur oris, "we neared the shores of the

Cyclops."

O. ix 106-

'Κυκλώπων δ' ἐς γαῖαν ---- ἐκόμει ----', "we came to the land of the Cyclops."

A. π - 570-

Portus --- et uique ipse, "The port itself is ample."

O. ix - 116-

Νῆσος ἔπειτα λάχεια παρέκ λιμένος τετάνυται

γαίης Κυκλώπων -

"There a long island is stretched out from the haven of the land of the Cyclops."

A. π - 593-4

--- 'Dira iulwies iuniusaque barba,

Consertum tegumen spinis.'

"He was in horrid filth, his beard overgrown, his garment ragged with thorns."

O. xiii - 434-5

ἀμφὶ δέ μιν ῥάκος ἄλλο κακὸν βάλεν ἠδὲ χιτῶνα,

ῥυγαλέα ῥυπτύωντα, κακῶ μεμορυμένα καπνῶ.

"And she put around him another evil, a ragged garment, and a cloak, torn, sordid, begrimed with foul smoke."

A. III - 618 - 44.

---- Domus sanie dapibusque cruentis,
Intus opaca, ingens. Ipse arduus, altaque pulsat
Sidera - Di, talem terris avertite pestem! -
Nec visu facilis nec dictu adfabilis ulli.
Visceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atro.
Vidi egomet, duo de numero cum corpora nostro
Pressa manu magna medio resupinus in aethro
Frangeret ad saxum, sanieque expersa natarunt
Simina; vidi atro cum membra fluentia tabo
Maudaret, et tepidi tremere sub dentibus artus,
Haud impune quidem; nec talia passus Ulixes,
Oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto,
Nam simul expletus dapibus vinoque depultus
Cervicem inflexam posuit, iacuitque per aethrum
Immeusus, sanie tractatus et frustra cruento
Per somnum cominista mero, nos, magna precati
Numina sortitique vices, una undique circum
Fundimur, et telo lumen terbrauis acuto,
Ingens, quod torva solum sub fronte latebat,
Argolici clipei, aut Phœbæe lampadis iustas,
Et tandem laeti sociorum ulciscimur umbras.
Sed fugite, o miseri, fugite, atque ab litore funem
Rumpite.

Nam qualis quantusque Cævo Polyphemus iacuit

Laniigeras clauditis secundes atque ultra pressat,
Centum alii curva haec habitant ad litora volgo
Infandi Cyclopes et altis montibus errant?

"It is an abode of gore and bloody banquet, gloomy within and vast; [the Cyclops] himself, of towering height, brats the stars on high, (ye gods, avert such a pest from the earth!), fiercely scowling in his aspect, and inaccessible to every mortal; he feeds on the entrails and purple blood of hapless wretches. I myself beheld him when, having grasped in his rapacious hand two of our number, as he lay stretched on his back in the middle of the cave, he dashed them against the stones, and the bespattered garment floated with their blood. I beheld when he ground their members shedding black gore, and their throbbing limbs quivered under his teeth. Not with impunity it is true; such barbarity Ulysses suffered not [to pass unrevenged], nor was the prince of Ithaca forgetful of himself in that critical hour. For as soon as, glutted with his banquet and buried in wine, he reposed his reclined neck to rest and lay at his enormous length along the cave disgorging blood in his sleep and goblets intermixed with gory wine, we, having implored the great gods and distributed our several parts by lot, pour in upon

him by all sides at once and with our pointed
javelins bore out the huge eye which was sunk
under his lowering front, like a Grecian buckler
or the orb of Phorbos; and at length we joyfully
avenged the manes of our friends. But ah, wretches!
fly, and tear the cables from the shore. For such and
so vast Polyphemus [is, who] pens in his hollow cave
the fleecy flocks and drains their dugs. A hundred
other direful Cyclopes commonly haunt these winding
shores and roam on the lofty mountains."

A. III - 669-76.

Seusit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit.

Verum ubi nulla datur dextra adflectare potestas,

Nec potis Ionios fluctus aequare sequendo,

Clamorem immensum tollit, quo pontus et omnes

Contremere undae, penitusque exterrita tellus

Italiae, curvisque innuquit Aetna cavernis.

Ut genus e silvis Cycloperum et montibus altis

Excitum ruit ad portus et litora complent.

"He [Cyclops] perceived, and at the sound turned his
steps. But when no opportunity is afforded him to
reach us with his eager grasp and he is unable in
pursuing to equal the Ionian waves, he raises a
prodigious yell, wherewith the sea and every wave
deeply trembled, and Italy, to its utmost bounds,

was affrighted, and Aetna bellomed thro' its winding
caverns. Meanwhile the race of the Cyclopes, roused
from the woods and lofty mountains, rush to the
port and crowd the shore."

O. IX-187-9

ἔνθα δ' ἀνὴρ ἐνίαυε πελώριος, ὅς ῥά τε μῆλα
οἶος ποιμαίνεσκεν ἀπόπροθεν· οὐδὲ μετ' ἄλλους
πωλεῖτ', ἀλλ' ἀπάνευθεν ἔων ἀθεμίστια ἤδη.
καὶ γὰρ θαῦμα' ἐτέτυκτο πελώριον, ----

"There a monstrous man was sleeping, who was
pasturing his cattle alone at a distance; nor did he
herd with others, but being apart (by himself) he
kenned lawless things. And truly he was a monstrous
prodigy."

O. IX-287-98.

ὣς ἐφάμην, ὃ δέ μ' οὐδὲν ἀμείβετο νηλέϊ θυμῷ,
ἀλλ' ὃ γ' ἀναΐζας ἐτάρους ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἴαλλε,
σὺν δὲ δύω μάρψας ὥς τε σκύλακας ποτὶ γαίῃ
κοπτ'. ἐκ δ' ἐγκέφαλος χαμάδις ῥέε, δεῦτε δὲ γαῖαν.
τοὺς δὲ διὰ μελεῖσσι ταμῶν ὠπλίσσατο δόρπον.
ἦσθιε δ' ὥς τε λέων ὀρεσίτροφος, οὐδ' ἀπέλειπεν,
ἔγκατά τε σάρκας τε καὶ ὀντέα μυελόεντα.
ἡμεῖς δὲ κλαίοντες ἀνεσχέθομεν Διὶ χεῖρας,
σχέτλια ἔργ' ὀρόωντες· ἀμηχανίῃ δ' ἔχε θυμόν.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ Κύκλωψ μεγάλην ἐμπλήσατο νηδύν

ἀνδρόμεα κρε' ἔδων καὶ ἐπ' ἄκρητον γάλα πίνων,
κεῖτ' ἔντοσθ' ἄντροιο τανυσσάμενος διὰ μῆλῶν.

"Thus I spoke, but he answered me not at all with his
cruel mind; but he rushing threw his hands on my
companions and snatching two together like whelps, he
dashed them against the earth, and the brains flowed out
on the ground and bedewed the earth. And cutting these
up, limb by limb he made supper ready, and he ate
like a mountain-mustured lion, nor did he leave entrails
or flesh or marrowy bones. But we, weeping, held up
our hands to Zeus on beholding his cruel deeds, and
despair possessed our minds. But when the Cyclops had
filled his enormous belly by eating men's flesh and
drinking pure milk after it, he lay within the cave,
stretched out in the midst of the sheep."

O. IX-371-402.

Ἦ καὶ ἀνακλινθεὶς πέσεν ὕπτιος, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
κεῖτ' ἀποδοχμῶτας παχὺν αὐχένα, καὶ δέ μιν ὕπνος
ἦρει πανδαμάτωρ· φάρυγος δ' ἐξέσσυτο οἶνος
ψωμοί τ' ἀνδρόμεοι· ὁ δ' ἐρεύγετο οἶνοβαρείων.
καὶ τότε γὰρ τὸν μοχλὸν ὑπὸ σποδοῦ ἤλασα πολλῆς,
εἴως δερμαίνοιτο· ἔπεσσί τε πάντας ἑταίρους
θάρσυνον, μή τίς μοι ὑποδδείσας ἀναδύη.
ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ τάχ' ὁ μοχλὸς ἐλάινος ἐν πυρὶ μέλλεν
ἄφασθαι, χλωρὸς περ εἶν, διεφαίνετο δ' αἰνῶς,

καὶ τότε ἔγὼν ἄσπον φέρον ἔκ πυρὸς, ἀμφὶ δ' ἑταῖροι
ἴσταντ'. αὐτὰρ θάρσος ἐνέπνευσεν μέγα δαίμων,
οἱ μὲν μοχλὸν ἐλόντες ἐλαῖνον, ὅξυν ἐπ' ἄκρῳ,
ὀφθαλμῷ ἐνέρειταν· ἐγὼ δ' ἐφύπερθεν ἀερθεὺς
δίνεον, ὡς ὅτε τις τροπῶ δόρυ νήιον ἀνὴρ
τροπάνῳ, οἱ δέ τ' ἔνερθεν ὑποσσεύουσιν ἱμάντι
ἀψάμενοι ἐκάτερθε, τὸ δὲ τρέχει ἐριμενὲς αἰεὶ·
ὡς τοῦ ἐν ὀφθαλμῷ πυριήκεα μοχλὸν ἐλόντες
δινέομεν, τὸν δ' αἶμα περίρρεε θερμὸν ἑόντα.
πάντα δέ οἱ βλέφαρ' ἀμφὶ καὶ ὀφρύας εὔσεν αὐτμῇ
γλήνης καιομένης· σφαραγῶντο δέ οἱ πυρὶ ρίζαι,
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀνὴρ χαλκεὺς πέλεκυν μέγαν ἢ σκέπαρον
εἰν ὕδατι ψυχρῷ βάπτῃ μεγάλα ἰάκοντα
φαρμάσσων· τὸ γὰρ αὖτε σιδήρου γε κράτος ἐπέν·
ὡς τοῦ σίγ' ὀφθαλμὸς ἐλαϊνέῳ περὶ μοχλῷ.
σμερδαλέον δὲ μέγ' ὤμωξεν, περὶ δ' ἴαχε πέτρη,
ἡμεῖς δὲ δείσαντες ἀπεσσύμεθ', αὐτὰρ ὁ μοχλὸν
ἐξέρυσ' ὀφθαλμοῖο στεφυρμένον αἵματι πολλῷ.
τὸν μὲν ἔπειτ' ἔρριψεν ἀπὸ ἑο χερσὶν ἀλύων,
αὐτὰρ ὁ Κύκλωπας μεγάλ' ἤπυνεν, οἱ ῥά μιν ἀμφὶς
ᾤκεον ἐν σπήεσσι δι' ἄκριας ἠνεμοέστας,
οἱ δὲ βοῆς αἰόντες ἐφοίτων ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος,
ἰστάμενοι δ' αἶροντο περὶ σπέος ὅττι ἐ κήδοι·

"He spoke, and reclining, fell supine; but then he
lay slanting his fat neck, and all-surrounding sleep

Seized on him. And the mine and human goblets
rushed out of his throat, and he, heavy with wine,
belched. And then I drove the bar under a great
quantity of cinders until it was warm, and I
encouraged all my companions with words, lest
anyone fearing it should decline it. But when the
bar of olive wood was soon about to be kindled
in the fire, altho' it was green, for it shone very
much, then I carried it near him from the fire,
and my companions stood around and a deity
inspired them with great courage. They, taking the
bar of olive wood, sharp at the point, thrust it into
his eye; but I, raised above on high, moved it
round; as when a man bores a timber plank
with an auger, but they below, having bound
it with a thong on each side, move it and it
constantly runs round. Thus taking the fire-
tipped bar we turn it around in his eye, and
the blood flowed around it, being hot [as it was].
And the vapor burned all his eye around and his
eye-brows, when the pupil was burning, and the
roots crackled with the fire; just as a brazier
dips a large hatchet or ax in cold water, sounding
greatly, tempering it (for this is the strength of
steel); so his eye hissed around the bar of

olive-mood. And he howled very horribly, and the rock resounded about, and we in fear hastened away, but he drew from his eye the bar polluted with much blood; then raving he threw it from his hands. But he called loudly to the Cyclopes who dwell round about him in caves thro'out the windy promontories. And on hearing his voice they came from different places, and standing around the cave, inquired what afflicted him."

O IX - 403 - Πολύφημος - Polyphemos.

A. III - 667-8

..... taciturne incidere funem;
Verimus et proci certantibus aequora remis.'
"He silently cut the cable, and bending forward,
I sweep the sea with struggling oars."

O. IX - 471-2

οἱ δ' αἶψ' ἐσβαίνον καὶ ἐπὶ κληῖσι καθίζον.

ἔξῃς δ' ἐξόμενοι πολὴν ἅλα τύπτον ἑρετμοῖς.

"They immediately embarked and sat on the benches;
and sitting in order they smote the hoary sea with
their oars."

Aeneid - Book IV.

A. IV-61

Caudentis vaceae media inter cornua fundit,
"--- pours it between the horns of a white heifer."

O. III-437.

... ὃ δ' ἔπειτα βοὸς κέρασιν περίχευεν,

"... he then poured it around the horns of the heifer."

A. IV-107-

Sic contra est ingressa Venus:
"Thus Venus in turn began:"

O. II-129.

Τὸν δ' αὖ Τηλέμαχος πεπνυμένος ἀντίον ἤυδα.
"Him then Telemachus in turn answered."

A. IV-129.

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.
"Meanwhile Aurora rising left the ocean."

O. III-1-2.

Ἡέλιος δ' ἀνόρουσε, λεπτὴν περικαλλέα λίμνην,
οὐρανὸν ἔς πολύχαλκον, ---

"But the sun, having left the very beautiful sea,
rose upwards into the brazen heaven."

A. V - 141-

Ipse autē alias pulcherrimus omnis,
"He himself, distinguished in beauty above all the rest."

O. VI - 107-

πανάνδ' ὅπερ ἢ γε κάρη ἔχει ἡδὲ μέτωπα,
"and she is [eminent] above all by her head and her forehead."

A. IV - 143-5.

*Inalis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta
Deserit ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo
Instauratque Choros.*
"As when Apollo, leaving Lycia, his winter seat, and
the streams of Xanthus, revisits his mother's island,
Delos, and renews the dances."

O. VI - 102-3.

*οἷη δ' Ἄρτεμις εἴσι κατ' οὐρέος ἰοχέαιρα,
ἢ κατὰ Τηϋέετον περιμήκετον ἢ Ἐρύμανδον.*
"Such as Artemis, who rejoices in the bow, traverses
over the mountain, either lofty Taëtus or Erimanthus."

A. IV - 238-58.

*Dixerat. Ille patris magni parere parabat
Imperio: et primum pedibus talaria nectit,
Aurea, quae sublimem alio sive aequora supra*

Seu terram rapido pariter cum flumine portant;
Tum virgam caput - hac animas ille vocat Orco
Pallentes, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit,
Dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat.
Illa fretus agit ventos, et turbida trauat
Nubila - Iamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit.
Atlantis duri, -- -- -- --

Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis
Constitit; huic toto praeceps se corpore ad undas
Misit, avi similis, quae circum litora, circum
Piscosos scopulos humilis volat aequora iuxta.
Haec aliter terras inter caelumque volabat
Litus harenosum ad Silyae, ventosque secabat
Materno unius ab avo Cyllenius proles.

"He [Jove] said: Mercury prepared to obey his mighty
father's will. And first to his feet he binds his
golden sandals, which by their wings waft him aloft,
whether over sea or land, swift as the rapid gales.
Next he takes his wand; with this he calls from
Hell the pale ghosts, despatches others down to sad
Tartarus, gives sleep, or takes it away, and unseals
the eyes from death. Aided by this, he drives along
the winds and breasts the troubled clouds. And now
in his flight he espies the top and lofty sides of
hardy Atlas. -- -- -- Here first Cyllenius,

poising himself on equal wings, alighted; hence with the might of his whole body he flings himself headlong to the floods; like the fowl, which [hovers] about the shores, about the fishy rocks, flies low near the surface of the seas: just so Maia's son, shooting down from his maternal grandsire between heaven and earth, [skimming along] the sandy shore of Libya and cut the winds."

[See A. I. - 297-301.]

C. V - 43-58-

Ὡς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίδθησε διάκτορος ἀργεῖφόντης.
αὐτίκ' ἔπειθ' ὑπὸ ποτὶν ἐδήνατο καλὰ πέδιλα,
ἀμβρόσια, χρύσεια, τὰ μιν φέρον ἡμὲν ἐφ' ὕγρην
ἢ δ' ἐπ' ἀπείρονα γαῖαν ἅμα πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο.
εἶλετο δὲ ῥάβδον, τῇ τ' ἀνδρῶν ὄμματα δέλγει
ᾧν ἐδέλει, τοὺς δ' αὖτε καὶ ὑπνῶοντας ἐγείρει.
τὴν μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχων πέτετο κρατὺς ἀργεῖφόντης.
Πιερίην δ' ἐπιβὰς ἐξ αἰθέρος ἔμπετε πόντῳ.
τεύατ' ἔπειτ' ἐπὶ κύμα λάρῳ ὄρνιδι ἐρικῶς,
ὅς τε κατὰ δεινούς κόλπους ἁλὸς ἀτρευσέτοισι
ἰχθῦς ἀγρώπων πυκινὰ πτερὰ δέεται ἄλμῃ.
τῷ ἵκελος πολέεσιν ὀχήσατο κύμασιν Ἑρμῆς.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὴν νῆτον ἀφίκετο τηλόδ' ἐοῦσαν,
ἐνθ' ἐκ πόντου βὰς ἰοειδέος ἡπειρόνδε
ἦεν, ὄφρα μέγα σπῆος ἵκετο, τῷ ἐνὶ νύμφῃ

ναῖεν εὐπλόκαμος· τὴν δ' ἔνδοθεν τέτμεν ἑοῦσαν.

"Thus he [Zeus] spoke; nor did the messenger, the slayer of Argus, disobey him. Immediately, then he bound his beautiful sandals beneath his feet, ambrosial, golden, which carried him both over the moist wave and over the boundless earth with the breath of the wind. And he took the rod with which he soothes the eyes of men whom he wishes and again rouses those who are asleep. Holding this in his hands, the strong slayer of Argus flew, and going over Pieria, he descended from the air into the sea. Then he rushed over the wave like a bird, a sea-gull, which hunting fish in the terrible bays of the barren sea, dips frequently its wings in the brine; like unto this Hermes rode over many waves. But when he came to the distant island, then going from the blue sea, he went to the continent; until he came to the great Cave in which the fair-haired nymph dwelt; and he found her within.

O. XXIV-14-

Ἑρμῆς δὲ ψυχὰς Κυλλήνιος ἔξεκαλεῖτο
ἄνδρων μνηστῆρων. ἔχε δὲ ῥάβδον μετὰ χερσὶ·
καλὴν χρυσείην, τῇ τ' ἄνδρων ὄμματα δέλγει
ὦν ἑδέλει, τοὺς δ' αὖτε καὶ ὑπνώοντας ἐγείρει.

"But Cyllenian Hermes called out the souls of the suitors;
and he held in his hands a beautiful golden rod
with which he soothes the eyes of men whom he wishes,
and upraises them again when sleeping."

A. IV - 264 -

doli fabricator Epeus,

"Epeus, the author of the stratagem."

O. VII - 492-3 -

δουρατέου, τὸν Ἑπειὸς ἐποίησεν σὺν Ἀθήνῃ

..... δόλον.

--- and sing the preparation of the wooden horse, which
Epeus made with Athene, --- a stratagem ---."

A. IV - 278.

Et in tenuem evanuit auram -

"And she vanished into thin air."

O. IV - 838.

λιάσθη ἐς πνοιὰς ἀνέμων,

"She vanished into the gales of the winds."

A. IV - 294-5

Ocius omnes

Imperio laeti parent ac iussa facessunt.

"With joyful speed they all obey the commands and put

his orders into execution."

O. x-178.

"Ὡς ἐφάρμην, οἱ δ' ὠκα ἐμοῖς ἐπέεσι πείθοντο."

"Thus I spoke, and they quickly obeyed my words."

A. IV-331- Dixerat.

O. VI-198- ἦ ῥα.

} "She said."

A. IV-534-6.

"Eh, quid ago? rursus procos inrisa priores
Experiar, Nomadiumque petam, Conubia supplex,
Iuos ego sin totiens iam dedignata maritos?"

"[Dido:] 'Lo! what shall I do? Baffled as I am,
shall I, in my turn, apply to my former suitors?
shall I humbly sue for a match with one of the
Numidians, whom I have so often disdained as
lords?'"

O. Cf. Suitors of Penelope.

A. IV-358-

"manifesto in lumine vidi,"

"myself beheld the god in conspicuous brightness."

O. III-420-

"ἥ μοι ἐναργὴς ἦλθε", "who came manifest to me."



A. IV - 584-5-

Et iam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile.

"And now Aurora, leaving Tithonus' saffron bed,
first sowed the earth with new-born light."

O. V - 1-2-

Ἦως δ' ἐκ λεχέων παρ' ἀγαυοῦ Τιτῶνοιο

ῥύουδ', ἵν' ἀθανάτοισι φῶς φέροι ἠδὲ βροτοῖσιν.

"Aurora rose from her bed beside illustrious Tithonus,
that she might bear light to immortals and ^{to} men."

Aeneid - Book V

A. V - 2

fluctusque atros aquilone secebat,
"and was cutting the dark waves before the wind."

O. II - 427-8

στείρη πορφύρεον μεγάλ' ἴαχε νηὸς ἰούσης.
"And the purple wave roared loudly around the keel,
as the ship made its way."

A. V - 8-11.

Mt pelagus tenuere rates, nec iam amplius ulla
Occurrit tellus, maria undique et undique caelum
Olli caeruleus supra caput astitet imber,
Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
"As soon as their ships held the main and no more
land appeared, sky all around and ocean all
around, a dark lead-colored watery cloud stood
over his head, bringing on night and storm;
and the waves became horrid in the gloom."

O. XII - 403-6

Ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὴν νῆσον ἐλείπομεν, οὐδὲ τις ἄλλη
φαίνεται γαίῳ, ἀλλ' οὐρανὸς ἠδὲ θάλασσα,
δὴ τότε κυανέην νεφέλην ἔστυψε Κρονίων
νηὸς ὑπὲρ ὑλαφυρῆς, ἤχλυσε δὲ πόντος ὑπ' αὐτῆς.

"But when we had now left the island nor did any other land appear but the heaven and the sea, then the son of Cronus raised an azure cloud above the hollow ship; and the sea became dark beneath it."

A. V. 15

incumbere remis
O. IX-489
ἐμβαλέειν κώπης } "to ply the oars".

A. V. 31-2

--*et vela secundi*

Intendunt Zephyri;
"And the prosperous zephyrs stretch the sails."

O. V-269.

γηδόσυνος δ' οὐρῳ πέτασ' ἰστιά δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς.

"And divine Odysseus gladly spread his sails to the prosperous gale."

A. V. 42-4

*Posterea cum primo Stellas Oriente fugarat
Clara dies, socios in coetum litore ab omni
Advocat Aeneas,---*

"Then with the dawn the ensuing day had chased away the stars, Aeneas summons to council his

followers from the shore."

O. II-1-2 + 5-6

Ἦμος δ' ἠριγένεια φάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥως,
ῥννυτ' ἄρ' ἐξ εὐνῆφιν Ὀδυσσεὺς φίλος υἱός,

αἶψα δὲ κηρύκεσσι λιγυφθόγγησι κέλευσε

κηρύσσειν ἀγορήνδε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς.

"But when the mother of dawn, rosy-fingered
morning, appeared, then the dear son of Odysseus
arose from his bed. -- -- And forthwith he
ordered the shrill-voiced heralds to call to an
assembly the long-haired Greeks."

A. V-46

Annuus exactis Compleitur mensibus orbis.

"The annual Circle is completed by the fulfilment
of months."

O. X-469-

ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἐνιαυτὸς ἔην, περὶ δ' ἔτραπον ὥραι,

"But when it was now a year and the seasons
turned around."

A. V-103-

Subiciunt veribus prunas et viscera torrent.

"Apply burning coals under the spits, and roast

the flesh."

O. III - 462-3-

καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν ἔπειραν,

ῥῶπτων δ'---

"And fixed them on spits, and roasted them."

A. V - 100-603-

The Trojan games: ship-racing, running, boxing, archery, and riding.

O. VIII - 104-265.

The games among the people of Alcious: running, wrestling, leaping, discus-throwing, dancing.

A. V - 182-

--- salsos --- revomentem pectore fluctus.

"when from his breast he vomits up the briny wave."

O. V - 322-

--- στόματος δ' ἐξέπτυσεν ἄλμην

πικρὴν, ---

"And vomited the bitter brine from his mouth."

A. V - 235-7

'Di, quibus imperium pelagi est, quorum aequora curro,
Vobis laetus ego hoc caudentem in litore taurum
Constituiam ante aras, voti reus,-----'

" 'Ye gods, to whom belongs the empire of the main,
over whose seas I sail, I, bound by vow, will
joyously present before thy altars a snow-white
bull on this shore'."

O. III 382-3.

‘σοὶ δ’ αὖ ἐγὼ ρέξω βοῦν ἥνιν εὐρυμέτωπον,

ἄδμήτην, ἣν οὐ πώ ὑπὸ ζυγὸν ἤγαγεν ἀνὴρ.’

" 'But to thee I will sacrifice a cow of one year
old, of a wide forehead, untamed, which man has
not yet led under the yoke'."

A. V- 267.

Cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis.

"And [he gives] silver bowls of finished work, and
rough with figures."

O. IV- 615-16-

δώσω τοι κρητῆρα τετυγμένον ἀργύρεος δὲ

ἔστιν ἅπας, χρυσῷ δ’ ἐπὶ χεῖλεα κεκράανται.

" 'I will give thee a wrought cup; and it is all
silver, but the lips are worked with gold.'"

A. V- 291-302-

*Hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu,
Invitat pretiis animos, et praemia ponit.*

Undique conveniunt Teucri mixtique Sicanii,

Nisus et Euryalus primi;
 Euryalus forma insignis viridique iuventa,
 Nisus amore pio pueri; quos deinde secutus
 Regius egregia Priami de stirpe Diores;
 Hunc Salius simul et Patron, quorum alter Arcanae,
 Alter ab Arcadio Tegeaeae sanguine gentis;
 Tum duo Trinacrii iuvenes, Helymus Pauopisque,
 Multi praeterea, quos fama obscura recondit.
 "Here he offers inviting rewards to those who chanced
 to be inclined to enter the lists in the rapid race,
 and exhibits the prizes. The Trojans and Sicilians
 in mixed throngs converge from every quarter, Nisus
 and Euryalus the first; Euryalus, distinguished
 by his lovely form and blooming youth; Nisus,
 by his true affection for the boy, whom next Diores
 followed, a royal youth of Priam's illustrious line.
 After him Salius, and with him Patron; of whom
 the one was an Arcanian, the other from Arcadia,
 of the blood of the Tegean race. Next two Sicilian
 youths, Helymus and Pauopes, trained to the woods,
 the companions of aged Acestes; and many
 more besides, whom Fame hath buried in
 obscurity."

O. VIII-109-20-

πάν δ' ἴμεν εἰς ἀγορὴν, ἅμα δ' ἔσπετο πούλῳς ὄμιλος,

μυρίοι· ἂν δ' ἴσταντο νέοι πολλοί τε καὶ ἑσθλοί.

Ἔρτο μὲν Ἀκρόνέως τε καὶ Ὠκύαλος καὶ Ἐλατρεὺς
Ναυτεὺς τε Πρυμνεὺς τε καὶ Ἀγχίαλος καὶ Ἑρετμεὺς
Ποντεὺς τε Πρωρεὺς τε, Θόων, Ἀναβησίνεως τε
Ἀμφιάλος δ', υἱὸς Πολυμνήου Τεκτονίδαο.

ἂν δὲ καὶ Εὐρύαλος, βροτολοιγῶ ἴσος Ἄρηι,
Ναυβολίδης, ὅς ἄριστος ἔην εἰδὸς τε δέμας τε.
πάντων Φαιήκων μετ' ἀμύμονα Λαοδάμαντα.
ἂν δ' ἔσταν τρεῖς παῖδες ἀμύμονος Ἀλκινόοιο,
Λαοδάμας δ' Ἄλιός τε καὶ ἀντίδεος Κλυτόνηος.
οἱ δ' ἦ τοι πρῶτον μὲν ἐπειρήσαντο πόδεσσι.

" But they went to the agora, and a great crowd followed together, myriads. And there stood up many and excellent youths. There arose indeed Acronæus and Ocyalus and Elatreus and Nauteus, Prymneus, Anchialus, Eretmeus, Ponteus, Proeus, Thoön, Anabesineus, and Amphialus, son of Polyneüs, son of Tecton. And there also rose up Euryalus, equal to mauslaughtering Ares, and Naubolides, who was the most excellent of all the Phacacians in form and person, after the blameless Laodamas. And there arose also the three blameless sons of Alcinous: Laodamas and Halius and divine Clytonæus. Some then indeed first made trial in the race."

A. V - 372-4

Victorem Butem vivum corpore, qui se
Betrycia omnium Amyci de gente ferebat,
Percutit et fulva moribundum extendit haerens.
"He struck down, ^{tho'} mighty in frame, victorious Butes,
who boasted ^{his} descent from the race of Amycus,
King of Betrycia, and stretched him gasping
on the sandy sand."

O. XVIII - 96-8

ὁ δ' αὐχέν' ἔλασεν ὑπ' οὐατος, ὅστέα δ' εἶσω
ἔπλασεν. αὐτίκα δ' ἦλθε κατὰ πτόμα φοίνιον αἶμα,
καὶ δ' ἔπετ' ἐν κονίῃσι μακρῶν, ----
"But he struck his neck under the ear, and
broke his bones within; and the purple blood
immediately gushed thro' his mouth, and he
fell stretched in the dust groaning."

A. V - 404.

Obstupere animi,
"Amazeement seized their minds."
O. III - 372.

---- Δάριος δ' ἔλε πάντας ἰδόντας,
"And astonishment seized all who beheld"

A. V- 421-3

Haec fatus duplicem ex umeris reiecit amictum,
Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque
Exiit, atque ingens media consistit harena.

"This said, he flung from his shoulders his double
vest and bared his huge limbs, his big bones, and
sinewy arms, and stood forth of mighty frame
in the middle of the field."

O. XVIII- 66-9-

..... αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεὺς

ζώσατο μὲν ῥά κεστιν περὶ μήδεα, φαῖνε δὲ μηροὺς
καλοὺς τε μεγάλους τε, φάνεν δὲ οἱ εὐρέες ὦμοι
στήθεά τε στιβαροί τε βραχίονες.

"But Odysseus girded his middle around—
with rags and showed his beautiful, large
thighs, and his broad shoulders and breast and
strong arms appeared."

A. V- 426-7-

Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque,
Brachiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras.
"Forthwith each on his tiptoes stood erect, and
undaunted raised his arms aloft in the air."

O. XVIII- 89-90-

ἔς μέσσον δ' ἀναγον· τὼ δ' ἄμφω χεῖρας ἀνέσχον

"And they bro't him into a middle spot, and both held up their hands."

A.V-640-

deus ipse - animum -- ministrat,

" 'the god himself supplies us with courage' -"

O.X-381-

αὐτὰρ δάρσος ἐνέπνευσεν μέγα δαίμων,

"but a deity inspired them with great courage."

A.V-731-3

'---Ditis tamen ante

Infernas accede domos, et Averno per alta
Congressus pete, 'kate, mess.'

" 'But first, my son, visit Pluto's infernal mansions, and in quest of an interview with me, cross the deep floods of Avernus.' "

O.X.-490-2

ἄλλ' ἄλλην χρὴ πρῶτον ὁδὸν τελέσαι καὶ ἰκέσθαι

εἰς Ἀΐδαο δόμους καὶ ἑπαινῆς Περσεφονείης,

ψυχῇ χρησομένους Θηβαίου Τειρενίου.

" 'But ye must first perform another voyage and come to the house of Pluto and awful Proserpine, to consult the soul of Theban Tiresias.' "

A.V- 814-15.

*'Unus erit tantum, amissum quem quærite quæres;
Unum pro multis dabitur caput.'*

" 'One only, lost in the deep, shall he seek for; one
life shall be given for many.' "

O. XII-109-10-

---, ἐπεὶ ἢ πολὺ φέρτερόν ἐστιν

ἕξ ἐτάρους ἐν νηὶ ποθέμεναι ἢ ἅμα πάντας?

" 'Since it is better to regret six companions in
a ship than all together.' "

A.V- 858-60-

*Et superincumbens cum puppis parte revulsa
Cumque gubernaculo liquidas Proiecit in undas
Præcipitem ac socios nequiquam sæpe vocantem.*
" And leaning on him [Palinurus], with part of
the stern broke off, together with the helm, plunged
headlong into the limpid waves, often calling on
his friends, in vain."

O. XII- 411-14-

---ὁ δ' ἄρα πρόμνη ἐνὶ νηὶ

πλήξε κυβερνήτew κεφαλὴν, σὺν δ' ὅστέ' ἄραξε

πάντ' ἀμυδὺς κεφαλῆς. ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἀρνευτῆρι ἑοικῶς

κάππεσ' ἀπὶ ἰκρίοφιν, λίπε δ' ὅστέα θυμὸς ἀνένηωρ.

" And it struck the head of the helmsman backward

in the ship and broke all the bones of his head together; and he fell like a diver from the deck, and his noble mind left his bones."

A. V-864-5.

Iamque adeo scopulos Sirenum adorta subibat,
Difficilis quondam multorumque ossibus albos;
"And now wafted forward, it was born coming
up to the rocks of the Sirens, once of difficult access,
and white with the bones of many."

O. XII-44-6

ἀλλὰ τε Σειρῆνες λιγυρῇ δέχχουσιν ἀοιδῇ,
ἤμεναι ἐν λειμῶνι· πολὺς δ' ἄριφ' ὀστεόφιν δις
ἀνδρῶν πυδομένων, περὶ δὲ ῥινοὶ μιν ὕδουσι;
"But the Sirens, sitting in a meadow, soothe him
with a shrill song, and around there is a large
heap of bones of men rotting, and skins waste away
round about."

[See also O. XII-165 on.]

Aeneid - Book VI

A. VI - 131-2

Teneat media omnia silvae,
Cocythusque sinu labens circumnuit atro.
"Hoods cover all the intervening space, and Cocytus
gliding with its black, winding stream, surrounds it."

O. XI - 157-9

[μέστω γὰρ μεγάλοι ποταμοὶ καὶ δεινὰ ῥέεθρα,
Ὀκεανὸς μὲν πρῶτα, τὸν οὐ πως ἔστι περῆσαι
πεζὸν ἔόντ', ἣν μή τις ἔχῃ εὐεργέα νῆα.]
["For in the midst there are mighty rivers and terrible
streams, first indeed the ocean, which it is not possible
to pass, being on foot, except one have a well-built
ship."]

A. VI - 219-20

...., corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt.
Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro depleta reponunt.
"They wash and anoint his cold body. The groan
is raised; they then lay the bemoiled body on a
couch."

O. XXIV - 44-6

ἑκάτθεμεν ἐν λεχέεσσι, καθήραντες χροῶ καλὸν
ὕδατί τε λιανῶ καὶ ἀλείφατι· πολλὰ δέ σ' ἀμφὶς

δάκρυα δερμὰ χέον Δαναοὶ κείροντό τε καίτας·

"He laid thee on a couch, cleansing thy beautiful body with lukewarm water and ointment; and around thee the Grecians shed many warm tears, and cut their hair."

A. VI-226-28.

Postquam conlapsi cineres et flamma quiescit,
Reliquias vino et libulam lavre favillam
Ossaque lecta cado texit Corynaeus aëno.

"After the ashes had sunk down and the flames relented, they drenched the relics and soaking embers in wine, and Chorinaeus enclosed the collected bones in a brazen urn."

O. XXIV-72 on.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ σε φλόξ ἤνυσεν Ἥφαίστοιο,
ἦῶθεν δὴ τοι λέγομεν λεύκ' ὄντε' Ἀχιλλεῶ,
οἴνω ἐν ἀκρήτῳ καὶ ἀλείφατι· δῶκε δὲ μήτηρ
χρύσεον ἀμφιφορῆα· -----

ἐν τῷ τοι κεῖται λεύκ' ὄντεα, φαίδιμ' Ἀχιλλεῶ,

"But when the flame of Hephaestus had at length consumed thee, in the morning we collected thy white bones, O Achilles, in pure wine and ointment; and thy mother gave us a golden vessel, In this were laid thy white bones, O illustrious Achilles."

A. VI - 232-3

At pius Aeneas iugenti mole sepulcrum
Imponit, suaque arma viro, remumque turbaque,
"But pious Aeneas erects a spacious tomb for the hero,
with his arms upon it, and an oar and trumpet."

O. XI - 13-15-

‘αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ νεκρὸς τ’ ἐκάη καὶ τεύχεα νεκροῦ,
τύμβον χεύαντες καὶ ἐπὶ στήλην ἑρύσαντες
πήξαμεν ἀκροτάτῳ τύμβῳ εὐῆρες ἑρετμόν.’
"‘But when the corpse was burned and the arms of
the dead, having built a tomb, and having erected
a column over it, we fixed the well-fitted oar at
the top of the tomb.’"

O. XI - 77-

‘-----πῆξαί τ’ ἐπὶ τύμβῳ ἑρετμόν,
τῷ καὶ ζῶος ἑρέσσον.’
"‘And fix upon the tomb the oar with which I rowed
whilst alive.’"

A. VI - 243-51-

Quattuor hic primum migrantes terga iuvencae
Constituit, frontique innoxia sacros
Et, summas carpens media inter cornua setas,
‘Voce vocans Hecaten colloque Ereboque potentem.

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Ipse atrī velleris agnam
 Aeneas matri Eumeuidum magnaeque sorori
 Euse ferit, sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam;
 "Here first the priestess places four bullocks with backs
 of swarthy hue, and pours wine on their foreheads,
 and cropping the topmost hairs between the horns, lays
 them on the sacred flames as the first offerings, by voice
 invoking Hecate (whose power extends both to heaven)
 and hell. -- Aeneas himself smites with his sword
 a ewe-lamb of sable fleece in honor of the mother of
 the Furies, and her great sister, and in honor of thee,
 Proserpina, a barren heifer."

O. x- 521-8

'πολλὰ δὲ γουνοῦσθαι νεκρῶν ἀμενηνὰ κάρηνα,
 ἔλδων ἐς Ἰθάκην στεῖραν βοῦν, ἢ τις ἀρίστη,
 ῥέξειν ἐν μεγάροισιν πυρὴν τ' ἐμπλησέμεν ἔσθλων,
 Τειρεσίη δ' ἀπάνευθεν οἶν ἱερωτέρμεν οἶω
 παμμέλαν', ὅς μήλοισι μεταπρέττει ὀμετέροισιν. } O. x1- 30-3.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπὴν εὐχῆσι λίγη κλυτὰ ἔνδρα νεκρῶν,
 ἔνθ' οἶν ἀρνειὸν ῥέξειν δῆλόν τε μέλαιναν
 εἰς Ἑρεβος στρέψας, ---

"And entreat much the powerless heads of the dead,
 [promising that] when thou comest to Ithaca thou
 wilt offer up in thy palace a barren heifer, whichever
 is the best, and wilt fill the pyre with excellent

things; and that thou wilt sacrifice separately to Tiresias alone a sheep, all-black, which excels amongst thy sheep. But when thou shalt have entreated the illustrious nations of the dead with prayers, then sacrifice a male sheep and a black female, turning towards Erebus."

O. III - 445-6

----, πολλὰ δ' Ἀθήνῃ

εὔχετ' ἀπαρχόμενος, κεφαλῆς τρίχας ἐν πυρὶ βάλλων.

"... he prayed much to Athena, throwing the hairs of the head in the fire."

A. VI - 290-1

Corripit hic subitā trepidus formidine ferrum
Aeneas, strictumque aciem venientibus offert.

"Here Aeneas, disconcerted with sudden fear, grasps his sword and presents the naked point to each approaching shade."

O. XI - 48-50.

αὐτὸς δὲ ξίφος ὅς οἱ εὐσπτάμενο, παρὰ μηρῶ

ἤμην, οὐδ' εἶων νεκύων ἀμενηνὰ κάρηνα

αἵματος ἄπτον ἵμεν, πρὶν Τειρεσίαο πυθέσθαι.

"But I, having drawn my sharp sword from my side, sat down, nor did I suffer the powerless heads of the dead to draw nigh the blood, before I inquired



of 'Piresias'."

A. vi-337 on.

Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agitabat,
hui Libyco nuper cursu, dum sidera servat,
Exciderat puppi mediis effusus in undis.

"Tuos te per Coeli incundum lumen et auras,
Per genitorem oro, per spes surgentis Iuli,
Eripe me his, invicta, malis: aut tu mihi terram
Inice - namque portus -, portusque require Velinus;
Ubi tu, si qua via est, si quam tibi diva Creatrix
Ostendit - neque enim, credo, sine numine divum
Murmura tanta peras Stygiaeque ionare paludem -
Da dextram misero, et tecum me tolle per undas,
Sedens ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam."

"So! the pilot Palinurus slowly advanced, who lately
in his Libyan voyage, while he was observing the
stars, had fallen from the stern, plunged in the
midst of the waves. ---- 'But by the pleasant light
of heaven, and by the vital air, by him who gave
thee birth, by the hope of rising Iulus, I implore
thee, invincible one, release me from these woes.
'Either throw on me some earth (for thou canst do
so), and suck out the Veline port, or, if there be

any means, if thy goddess mother point out any.
 (for thou dost not, I presume, without the will
 of the gods, attempt to cross such mighty rivers
 and the Stygian lake), lend your hand to an
 unhappy wretch, and bear me with you over
 the waves, that in death at least I may rest in
 peaceful seats."

Ο. xi-57-ον-
 ψυχῇ

Πρώτη δὲ Ἐλπήνορος ἦλθεν ἑταίρου.

οὐ γὰρ πῶ ἐτέθαπτο ὑπὸ κείνου ἐουδαίης.

ἔνθα τ' ἔπειτα, ἄναξ, κέλομαι μνήσασθαι ἐμεῖο.

μή μ' ἀκλαυτον, ἄδαπτον, ἰὼν ὅπιδεν καταλείπειν,

ἄνοσφισθεῖς, μή τοί τι θεῶν μήνιμα γένωμαι,

ἀλλὰ με κακῆναι σὺν τέχεσιν, ἅττα μοί ἐστι,

σῆμα τέ μοι χεῶαι πολιῆς ἐπὶ θινὶ θαλάσσης,

ἀνδρὸς δουττήνοιο, καὶ ἐπτομένοισι πυθέσθαι.

τῷτά τέ μοι τελέται πῆξαί τ' ἐπὶ τύμβῳ ἑρετρὸν,

τῷ καὶ ζωὸς ἑρετρὸν ἔων μετ' ἐμοῖς ἐτάροισιν.

"And first the soul of my companion Elpenor came;
 for he was not yet buried beneath the wide-winged
 east. ----- "Then then, O master, I exhort thee to be
 mindful of me, nor when thou departest, leave me
 behind, unwept for, unburied, going at a distance,
 lest I should become some cause to thee of the

wrath of the gods. But build me with whatever
arms are mine, and build on the shore of the sea
a monument for me, a wretched man; to be
heard of even by posterity. Perform these things for
me and fix upon the tomb the oar which I rowed
whilst alive, being with my companions."

O. XI-66-7

ἵνῃ δέ σε τῶν ὀπίθεν γυνάξομαι, οὐ παρεόντων,
πρὸς τ' ἀλόχου καὶ πατρὸς, ὃς σ' ἔτρεφε τυτθὸν ἔόντα,

Τηλεμάχου δ', ὃν μόνον ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἔλειπες.

"Now I entreat thee by those who are [left] behind,
and not present, by thy wife, and father, who nurtured
thee when little, and Telemachus, whom thou didst
leave alone in thy palace."

A. VI-306 -

Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita

Magnanimū heroum, pueri innuptiaeque puellae,

Impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum:

"Matrons and men, the souls of magnanimous heroes
who had gone thro' life, boys and unmarried maids,
and young men who had been stretched on the
funeral pile before the eyes of their parents."

O. XI-38

[νύμφαι τ' ἡίδεοί τε πολυτλητοί τε γερόντες

παρθενικαί τ' ἄταλαι νεοπενθέα θυμὸν ἔχουσαι.

"Betrothed girls and youths, and much-enduring old men, and tender virgins, having a newly grieved mind."

A. VI-357-

'Prospexi Italiam summa sublimis ab unda.'

"I descried Italy from the high ridge of a wave [whereon I was I raised aloft]."

O. V-393-

...ὅξδ' μάλα προΐδων, μεγάλου ὑπὸ
κύματος ἄρθείς.

"Having given a sudden look forward as he was raised up by the huge wave."

A. VI-436.

--- suam vellet aethere in alto

Numc et pauperiem et diros perfere labores!

"How gladly would they now endure poverty and painful toils in the upper regions!"

O. XI-488-91-

βουλοίμην κ' ἐπάρουρος ἔων τητρώμεν ἄλλω,

ἄνδρϊ παρ' ἀκλήρῳ, ᾧ μὴ βίοςτος πολὺς εἴη,

ἢ πᾶσιν νεκύεσσι καταφθιμένοισιν ἀνάσσειν.'

"I would wish, being on earth, to serve for hire with another man of no estate, who had not

much liveliness, rather than rule over all the departed dead."

A. VI - 445.

His Phaedra^{and} Procris^{and} lo^{and}is^{and} ma^{and}est^{and}at^{and}que^{and} Ephe^{and}
--- Cernit.

"In these regions he beheld Phaedra, Procris, and
f^{and}orrowful Ephe^{and}ke.

O. XI - 541 & 6

Φαίδραν τε Πρόκριν τε ἴδον ----

--- Ἐριφύλην,
"} beheld Phaedra, Procris, and Ephe^{and}ke?"

A. II - 505

"Magna nūms ter voce vocavi,"

"Thrice with loud voice I invoked your names."

O. IX - 655

πρὶν τινα τῶν δειλῶν ἐτάρων τρίς ἑκάστον αὐται,

"Ere one has called thrice on each of my poor comrades"

A. VI - 522 -

--- pressitque iacentem,

Quicis et altā quies, placidaeque simillima morti."

"Rest, balmy, profound, and the perfect image of a
sweet peaceful death, pressed me as I lay."

O. XIII-79-80-

καὶ τῷ νήδυμος ὕπνος ἐπὶ βλεφάροισιν ἔπιπτε,
νήγρετος ἡδιστος, θανάτῳ ἄγχιττα ἑοικώς.

"And sweet sleep fell upon his eyelids, unwakeful,
most pleasant, the nearest like death."

A. VI-523-4-

'Egregia uetera coniunx arma omnia tectis
Admovet, et fidem capiti subduxerat indem'.

"Meanwhile my incomparable spouse removes all arms
from my palace and had withdrawn my trusty
sword from my head."

O. XVI-283-5.

'--- σὺ δ' ἔπειτα νοήσας

ὅττα τοι ἐν μεγάροισιν ἀρήια τεύχεα κεῖται
ἐς मुखὸν ὕψηλῳ θαλάμῳ κατὰ θῆναι ἀέρας
πάντα μάλ'.

"Do thou then, when thou perceivest it, take as many
warlike arms as lie in the palace and place them in
the recess of the lofty chamber."

A. VI-531-

'Ied te qui vivum casus, aq̄e fure vicissim,
Attulerint,'

"But come now, in thy turn, say what adventure hath

bro't thee hither alive?"

O. XI-155.

Τέκνον ἐμὸν, πῶς ἤλθες ὑπὸ ζόφον ἡρόεντα

ζωὸς εἶν;

"My son, how didst thou come under the shadowy darkness being alive?"

U. VI-548-51.

Respicit Aeneas subito et sub rupe sinistra
Moenis lata videt, triplici circumdata muro,
Iude rapidis flammis ambit torrentibus amais,
Tartareus Pylegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa.

"Aeneas on a sudden looks back, and under a rock on the left sees vast prisons enclosed with a triple wall, which Tartarean Pylegethon's rapid flood encloses with torrents of flame, and whirls rolling rocks along."

O. X-513-15.

ἔνθα μὲν εἰς Ἀχέροντα Περιφλεγέθων τε ῥέουσι

Κώκυτός θ', ὃς δὲ Στυγὸς ὕδατος ἔστιν ἀπόρροη;

πέτραι τε ῥέουσι, τε δύο ποταμῶν ἐριδούπων.

"Here indeed both Periphlegethon and Cocytus, which is a stream from the water of Styx, flow into Acheron, and there is a rock and the meeting of two loud-sounding rivers."

U. VI-592-

...pars tollere vocem exiguan.

"Some [of the shades] raise their slender voices."

O. XXIV-5.

Ταὶ δὲ τοῖς οὖν ἑπομένῃς.

"and they [the shades] following follow."

U. VI-595-600

Nec non et Tityon, Terrae omnipotentis illumum,
Cernere cor, per tota novae cui nigra Corpus
Torrigitur, hostroque umbrarum vultus obunco
Immortale ierum tendens fecundaque pornis
Viscera rimaturque epulis, habitaque suo alto
Pectore, nec fibris requies datur ulla senatis.

"How too you might have seen Tityus, the foster-child
of all-braving Earth, whose body is extended over mine
whole acres, And a huge vulture with her honed
beak, perching at his immortal liver, and his bowels,
the faithful source of punishment, both searches them
for her banquet and dwells in the deep recesses of his
breast. Nor is any respite given to his fibres still
springing up afresh."

O. XI-576-9

Ἐκὼς Τίτυον εἶδον, Γαίης ἐδικυδέος υἱὸν,
Κείμενον ἐν δαπέδῳ· ὃ δ' ἐπ' ἐννέα κέστο πέλασσε,

χῦπε δέ μιν ἐκάτερθε παρημένῳ ἦπαρ ἔκειρον,
δέρτρον ἔτω δύνοντες· ὁ δ' οὐκ ἀπαμύετο χερσὶ·

"And I beheld Tityus, the son of the very renowned
Earth, lying on the ground; and he lay stretched
over nine acres, and two vultures, sitting on each
side of him, were tearing his liver, diving into the
Caul. But he did not ward them off with his
hands."

A. VI - 640-1

Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit

Purpureo, soleaque suum, sua sidera norunt.

"A freer and purer sky here clothes the fields with
shining light; they know their own sun, their own
stars."

O. VI - 44-5.

---, ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἶδρη

πέπταται ἀνέφεκος, λευκὴ δ' ἐπιδέδρομεν αἴγλη.

"--- but a cloudless serenity is spread out, and white
splendor runs over it."

A. VI - 644-

Pauc pedibus plaudunt choros,

"Some strike the ground with their feet in the dance."

O. VIII - 264.

πέπληγον δὲ χορὸν θεῖον ποσσίν.

"And they smote the goodly ground with their feet."

A. VI - 893-6.

Sunt geminae Somni portae, quarum altera fertur
Cornea, qua veris facilis datur exitus Umbris;
Altera candenti perfectā niteus elephanto,

Sed falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Maues.

"Two gates there are of Sleep, whereof the one is said
to be of horn, by which an easy egress is given to
true visions; the other shining, wrought of white
ivory, but thro' it the infernal gods send up false
dreams to the upper world."

O. XIX - 562-7

δοιαὶ γάρ τε πύλαι ἀμενηνῶν εἰπὶν ὀνείρων.

αἱ μὲν γὰρ κεράεσσι τετεύχεται, αἱ δ' ἐλέφαντι.

τῶν οἱ μὲν κ' ἔλθωσι διὰ πρῆστοῦ ἐλέφαντος,

οἱ δ' ἐλεφαίρονται, ἔπε' ἀκράαντα φέροντες.

οἱ δὲ διὰ ξεστῶν κεράων ἔλθωσι δύραζε,

οἱ ῥ' ἔτομα κραίνουσι, βροτῶν ὅτε κέν τις ἴδῃται.

"For there are two portals of unsubstantial dreams;
these are made of horn, and those of ivory - Whichever
of them comes thro' the sawn ivory, they deceive, bringing
promises which will never be fulfilled; but those

which come out of the doors thro' the polished horn
accomplish what is true, when anyone of mortals
sees them.

Aeneid - Book VII

A. VII - 10-14.

Proxima Circaeae radiantur litora terrae,
Dives inaccessos ubi Solis filia lucas
Udsiduo resonat cantu, tectisque superbis

Arguto tenuis percurrens pectine telas.

"The shores nearest to the Circean land are coasted along, where the rich daughter of the Sun resounds thro' the impervious groves with unremitting song, ----- running over her light web with her shrill sounding shuttle."

O. X - 221-3

Κίρκης δ' ἔνδον ἄκουον ἀειδούσης ὅπῃ καλῇ,
ἱστὸν ἐποικομένης μέγαν ἄμβροτον, οἷα θεῶων
λεπτὰ τε καὶ χαρίεντα καὶ ἀγλαὰ ἔργα πέλονται.

"And they heard Circe within singing with a beautiful voice, busied over a large, immortal web; such as are the slender graceful and noble works of goddesses."

A. VII - 15-20-

Hinc exaudiri gemitus utraque leonum,
Vincta recusantum et sera sub nocte rudentum,

Lactigerique sues atque in praesaepebus ursi
Saevire, ac formae magnorum ululare luporum,
Suos hominum ex facie dea saeva potentibus verbis,
Induerat Circe in voltus ac terga ferarum.

"Hence groans began to be heard, and the rage of lions
refusing their chains and roaring in the late night;
and bristling boars and bears growl in their lairs, and
the forms of great wolves howl, whom the dread ^{goddess} Circe
by powerful plants had changed from the appearance
of men into the aspect and limbs of wild beasts."

O. x-212-15.

ἀμφὶ δέ μιν λύκοι ἦσαν ὀρέττεροι ἢ δὲ λέοντες,
τοὺς αὐτὴ κατέθελξεν, ἐπεὶ κακὰ φάρμακ' ἔδωκεν.
οὐδ' οἳ γ' ὠρμήθησαν ἐπ' ἀνδράσιν, ἀλλ' ἄρα τοί γε
οὐρήσιν μακρῇσι περισταίνοντες ἀνέσταν.

"And around her [Circe] were mountain wolves
and lions which she herself had tamed, since she
had given [them] evil drugs. Nor did they rush
against the men, but they stood up fawning around
them with their long tails."

A. VII - 130-1

Mare agite et primo lacti cum lumine solis
haec loca, quae narrantur nomines, ---"

"Therefore come on, and with the first light of

The sun, joyful let us search what places these are
on what men hold them."

O. IX-170-4

ἦμο, δ' ἡριγένεια φάνη Ἰόσδ' Ἀκτυλο, Ἥῳ,
καὶ τότε ἔχων ἀγορὴν θέμενος μετὰ πᾶτιν ἔειπον·

" Ἄλλοι μὲν νῦν μίμνεν, ἐμοὶ ἐρίηρες ἐταῖροι·

αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ τὸν νῆϊ τ' ἐμῇ καὶ ἐμοῖς ἐταροῖσιν

ἐλθὼν τῶνδ' ἀνδρῶν περὶήτομαι, οἳ τινὲς εἰσιν,

"But when the mother of dawn, rosy-fingered—
morning, appeared, then I, having summoned an
assembly, spoke amongst all: "Do ye others, my
beloved companions, now remain. But I, with my
own ship and my companions, will go and make
trial of these men who they are'...."

A. VII - 165 on.

Sum praetereis equo longuevi regis ad auris
Mentis uigentis ignota in veste reportat
Adornisse viros. Ille intra tecta vocari
Imperat, et solio medius Consedit avito.
Tectum augustum, iuqens, Centum sublimis Columnis,

-- -- -- --

-- --; hoc illis Curia templum,

Hae sacris sedes epulis; hic ariste Caeso
Perpetuis soliti patres Considerare mensas.

"Then a messenger, borne along on a horse, reports to the ears of the king that great men had come in an unknown dress. He commands them to be called within the palace, and sat down in the midst on his ancient throne. There was a proud palace, large, high, with an hundred columns----, this was a temple, this a senate-house to them; these their seats for sacred feasts. Here the fathers, a name being slain, were accustomed to sit at their long tables."

O. VII - 81 on -

----- αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεὺς

Ἀλκινόου πρὸς δώματ' ἔε κλυτὰ· -----

σταθμοὶ δ' ἀργύρεοι ἐν χαλκίῳ ἕτασαν οὐδῶ,

ἐν δὲ θρόνοι περὶ τοῖχον ἐρηρέδατ' ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα
ἔς μυχὸν ἔξ οὐδοῖο διαμπερές,

ἔνθα δὲ φαιήκων ἡγήτορες ἐδρεύοντο
πίνοντες καὶ ἔδοντες· ἐπηετανὸν γὰρ ἔχεττον.

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τό γ' ἄκουσ' ἱερὸν μένος Ἀλκινόοιο,
χειρὸς ἐλὼν Ὀδυσῆα δαΐφρονα ποικιλομήτην
ᾠρτεν ἅπ' ἐνχαρόφιν καὶ ἐπὶ θρόνου εἵτε φαινοῦ

"But Odysseus went to the illustrious dwelling of
Alcinous---, and silver pillars stood on the brazen
threshold-----. But within, thrones were firmly set
here and there around the wall, thro'out, from the
threshold to the recess.--. There the leaders of the
Phaeacians sat drinking and eating; for they held
it all the year.---- And forthwith when the sacred
might of Alcinous heard this, taking the prudent
Odysseus, cunning in counsel, by the hand, he raised
him from the hearth and placed him on a shining
throne."

A. VII-189-91-

-----; quem capta Cupidine coniunx
Aurea percussum virga versumque omenis
Fecit arm Eice.

"Whom struck with a golden wand and changed
by poisons, his wife Eice, overcome by lust, had
made a bird."

[See Thesis p. 115.]

A. VII-757-8

--- neque cum iuvene in volnera Cautus
Somniferi et Marsis quacitata montibus herbae.
"-- neither sleep-braving charms and herbs sought

in the Marsian mountains, assisted him against these wounds."

O. XIX-457-

.... ἐπείδ' ἤ δ' αἶμα κελαϊνὸν

ἔσχετον,

"And they stopped the black blood with a charm."

Aeneid - Book VIII.

A. VIII - 175-181.

Haec ubi dicta, dapas iubet et subblata reponi
Pocula, graminisque viros locat ipse leonis
Accipit Aeneas, solioque invitat acerno.

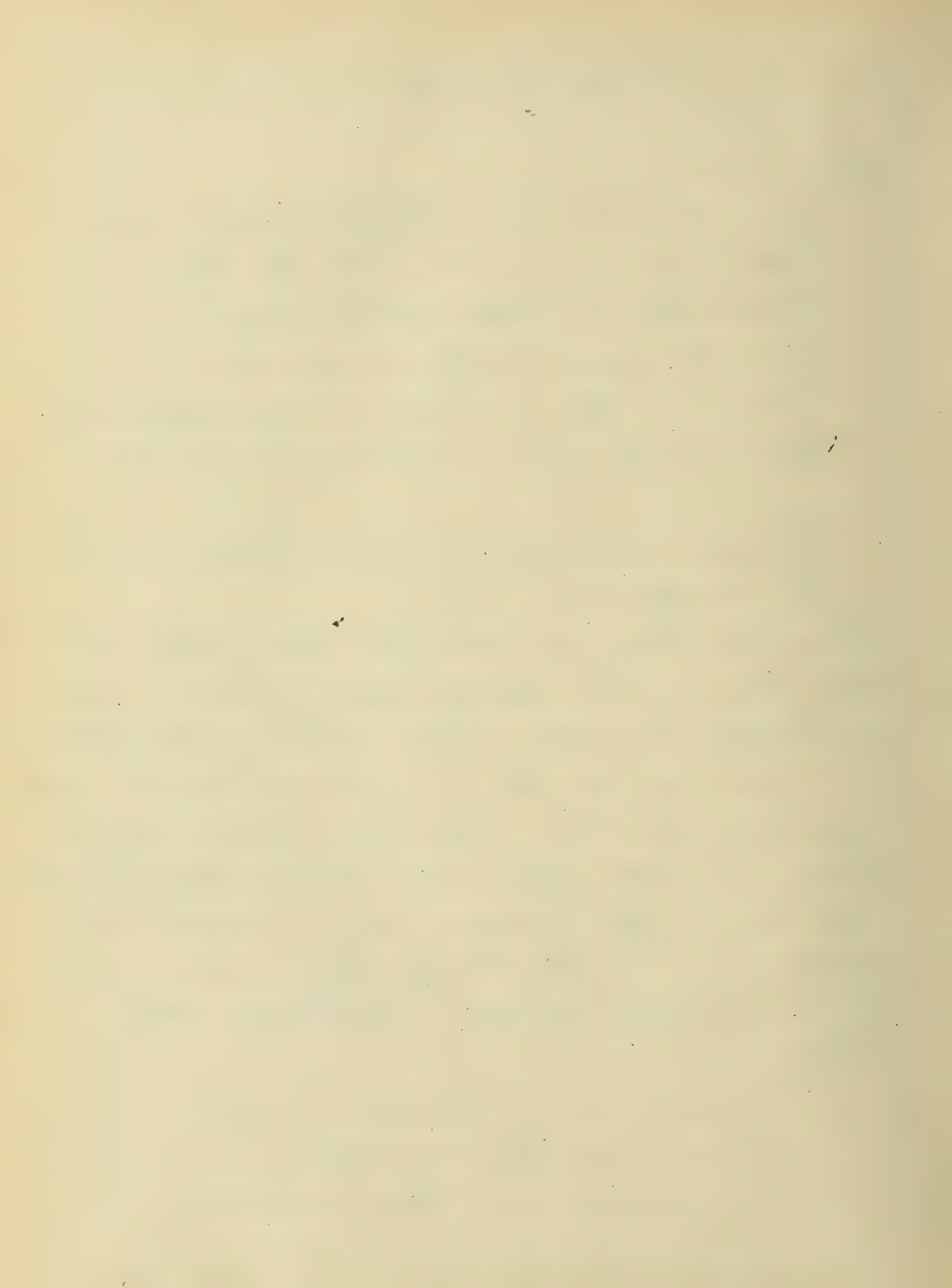
Tum lecti iuvenes certatim araeque sacerdos
Viscera tosta ferunt taurorum, onerantque Camistris
Dona laboratae Cereris, Bacchumque ministrant.

Postquam exempta fames et amor compressus edendi
Rex Evandrus ait: -----

"When these things were said, he orders feasts and bowls borne in to be replaced, and he places the men on the grassy seat and receives distinguished Aeneas on a couch and the skin of a shaggy lion, and invites him to a maple throne. Then chosen youth and the priest of the altar eagerly bear roasted entrails of bulls and load the gifts of prepared corn in baskets, and supply wine.----- After hunger was overcome and the love of eating repressed, King Evander said:

O. VII - 167-9.

Αὐτὰρ ἔπει τὸ γ' ἄκουσ' ἱερὸν μένος Ἀλκινόοιο,
χείρὸς ἑλὼν Ὀδυσῆα δαΐφρονα ποικιλομήτην
ὤρσεν ἀπ' ἐσχαρόφιν καὶ ἐπὶ θρόνου εἶσε φαεινοῦ,



"And forthwith when the sacred might of Alcinous heard this, taking prudent Odysseus, cunning in counsel, by the hand, he raised him from the hearth, and set him on a shining throne."

O.I-141-51-

δαιτρός δὲ κρείων πίνακας παρέθηκεν αἶρας
παντοίων, παρὰ δέ σφι τίθει χρύσεια κύπελλα
κήρυξ δ' αὐτοῖσιν θάμ' ἐπώχετο αἶνοχοεύων.

Ἔς δ' ἦλθον μνηστῆρες ἀγήνορες. οἱ μὲν ἔπειτα
ἑξείης ἕζοντο κατὰ κλισμούς τε θρόνους τε
τοῖσι δὲ κήρυκες μὲν ὕδωρ ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἔχευσαν,
σίτον δὲ δμῳαὶ παρενήνεον ἐν κανέοισι,
κούροι δὲ κρητῆρας ἐπεπτεύσαντο ποτόιο.
οἱ δ' ἐπ' ὀνείδ' ἐτοῖμα προκείμενα χεῖρας ἵαλλον.
αὐτὰρ ἔπει πόντιος καὶ ἑδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο
μνηστῆρες, τοῖσιν μὲν ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ἄλλα μεμήλει,

"And the cook taking dishes of all kinds of meat, placed them near, and by their side set golden cups. And the herald went about continually pouring out wine for them. And the haughty suitors entered; then they sat down in order amongst the couches and pedestals. And the heralds poured water on their hands; [and they distributed to all beginning with the cups]. And the handmaidens heaped up bread in the baskets; but they stretched forth their hands to the viands lying

ready before them, and the boys crowned the goblets with liquor. But when the suitors had taken away the desire of eating and drinking, other things were a care to their minds."

A. VIII - 182-3 -

Vescitur Aeneas simul et Troiana iuventus
Perpetui tergo bovis et hustralibus extis.

"Aeneas and likewise the Trojan youth fed on the chine of a whole ox and the consecrated entrails."

O. XIV - 437-8.

νόστοισιν δ' Ὀδυσῆα διηνεκέεσσι γέρας
ἀργιόδοντος ὕος,

"But he honored Odysseus with the whole chine of the white-tusked sow."

A. VIII - 184.

Postquam exempta fames et amor compressus edendi.

"After hunger was overcome and the love of eating repressed."

O. XIV - 454 -

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητῆός ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο.

"But when they had taken away the desire of drinking and eating."

A. VIII - 457-61

Consurgit senior, tunicaque inducitur artus,
Et Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis;
Tum lateri atque umeris Tegeaeum subligat insenu,
Armissa ab laeva pantherae terga retorquens.

Nec non et gemini custodes limine ab alto

Praecedunt gressumque caues comitantur erilem.

"The old man arises and equips his limbs with garments and girds Tyrrhene bandages to the soles of his feet; then he binds a Tegean sword to his side and shoulders, turning back the skin of a panther suspended from his left side. Likewise two dogs, his guards, proceed from the high gate and accompany their master's step."

O. II - 2 on.

ὦρνυτ' ἄρ' ἐξ εὐνῆφιν Ὀδυσσῆος φίλος υἱὸς,
εἵματα ἐτσάμενος, περὶ δὲ ξίφος ὀξὺ δέτ' ὤμφῃ,
ποσσὶ δ' ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα,

--- --
οὐκ οἶος, ἅμα τῷ γε κύνες πόδας ἀργοὶ ἔποντο.

"Then the dear son of Odysseus arose from his bed and donned his garments; and around his shoulder he slung a sharp sword, and under his shining feet he bound beautiful sandals. --- [He went] not alone, for two swift dogs followed in company with him."

A. VIII - 560-1

'O mihi praeteritos referat si Iuppiter annos,
qualis eram, cum primam aciem Praeneste sub ipsa
Istrosi scutorumque incendi victor aceross.'

[Evandrus:] 'O if Jupiter would restore my past
years to me! Such as I was when I threw down the
first band under Eorn Praeneste, and, a conqueror, I
burned piles of shields.'

O. XXIV - 377-9.

'αἶ' γὰρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἄπολλον,
οἷος Νήρικον εἶλον, εὐκτίμενον πολίεθρον,
ἄκτῃν ἡπεύροιο-----'

[Laertes:] 'For would that I, O father Zeus, and
Athene, and Apollo, ^[such as] such as when I took Nericus, a
well-built Citadel, a town of the continent,...

Aeneid Book IX.

A. IX - 181 -

Ora puer prima signans intonsa iuventa.

"A boy marking his unshaved face with the first youthful bloom."

O. X - 279 -

νενηνὴ ἀνδρὶ ἑοικώς,

πρῶτον ὑπηνήτη, ----

"like to a young man, just bearded."

A. IX - 349 - 50 -

-----, Et cum sanguine mixta

Vina refert moriens;

"And dying throws up wine mixed with blood."

O. IX - 373 - 4.

---- φάρυγος δ' ἐξέστυτο οἶνος

Φωροί τ' ἀνυρόμεσι. ὃ δ' ἐρώχετο οἶνο βαρέων.

"And the wine and human goblets rushed out of his throat; and he, heavy with wine, belched."

A. IX - 459 - 60

Et iam prima novo spargebat lumine terras

Tithoni Croceum liqueus Aurora cubile:

"And now the early morning, leaving the Saffron

bed of Tithonus, sprinkled the earth with new light."

O.V-1-2-

Ἡὼς δ' ἐκ λεχέων παρ' ἀγαυοῦ Τιθωνοῖο

ὤρνυθ', ἵν' ἀθανάτοισι φῶς φέροι ἡδὲ βροτοῖσιν.

"Aurora rose from her bed beside illustrious Tithonus, that she might bear light to immortals and men."

A.IX-485-9-

"Hæu, terra ignota Canibus date præda latissis
Altibusque iaces! nec te, tua funera mater
Produxit, pressive oculos, aut volnera laevi,
Veste tegens,----"

"Alas! you lie in an unknown land, given up as a prey to the Latin dogs and birds! nor I, your mother, prepared for you for your burial, nor have closed your eyes, nor washed your wounds, shrouding you with a garment.----"

O.XXIV-290-3.

ῥύτμορον· ὅν ποῦ φῆλε φίλων καὶ πατρίδος αἴης

ἢ ποῦ ἐν πόντῳ φάγον ἰχθύες, ἢ ἐπὶ χέρσῳ

θηρὸς καὶ οἰωνοῖσιν ἔλωρ γένητ'. οὐδέ' ἐ μήτηρ

κλαῦσε περιστείλατα πατὴρ θ', οἳ μιν τεκόμεσθα?

"Kretched me, whom somewhere, far away from

his friends and paternal land, either the fish have eaten in the sea, or he has become a prey to the beasts and birds upon the shore; nor did his mother mourn him, covering him around, nor his father, 'we who gave him birth.'"

A. IX-627-8

"Et staturam ante aras aurata fronte iuvencum,
Caudentem."

"And before your altar I will place a white bullock with gilded forehead."

O. III-382-4

τοὶ δ' αὖ ἐγὼ ρέξω βοῶν ἥνιν εὐρυμέτωπον,

ἄδμήτην, ἥν οὐ πω ὑπὸ ζυγὸν ἤγαγεν ἀνὴρ.

τὴν τοι ἐγὼ ρέξω χρυσὸν κέρασιν περιχέυας.

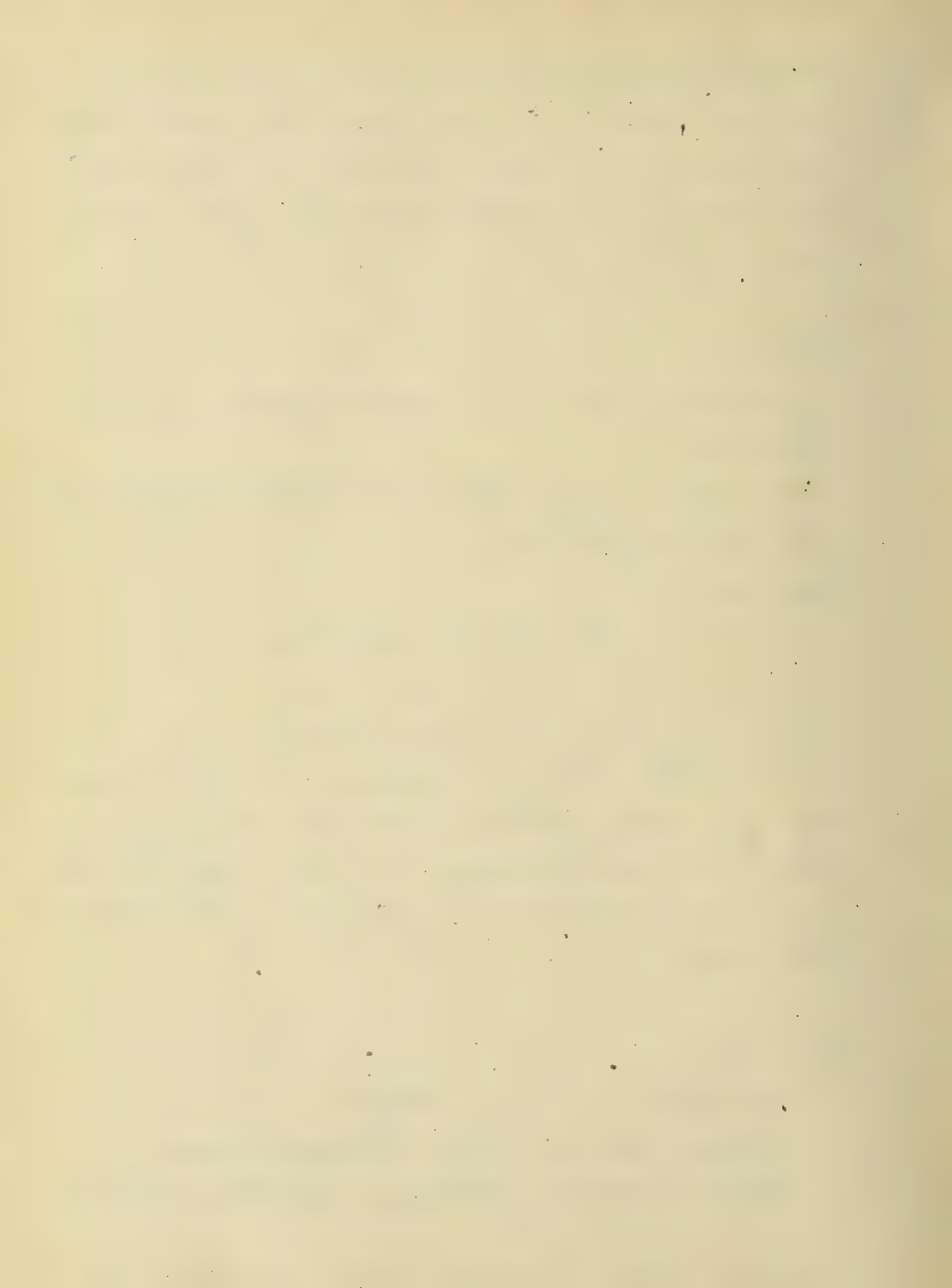
"But to thee I will sacrifice a cow of one year old, of a wide forehead, untamed, which man has not yet led under the yoke. I too I will sacrifice to thee, having poured gold around her horns."

A. IX-744-

Intorquet ----- hastam;

Excepere aurae; voluit Saturnia Iuno

Arctosib uniens, posteaque infigitur hasta



"He hurled his spear; the air received the wound.
Saturnian Juno approaching turned it, and the spear
is fastened in the gate."

O. XXII-255-6-

Ὡς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκόντισαν ὡς ἐκέλευεν,
ἰέμενοι· τὰ δὲ πάντα ἐτώσια θῆκεν Ἀθήνη.

"Thus he spoke; and they all eager hurled their
javelins, as he commanded; but Athene made
them all vain."

Aeneid - Book X.

A. X- 467-

----- Breve et irreparabile tempus

Omnibus est vitae.

"There is to all a short and remediless time of life."

O. XIX- 328.

ἄνθρωποι δὲ μινδυνάδοι τελέθουσιν.

"But men are short-lived."

A. X- 554-5.

Tum caput orantis nequiquam et multa parantis
Dicere deturbat terrae.

"Then to the earth he strikes the head of him
praying and preparing to say many things."

O. XXII- 328-9.

τῷ τόν γε κατ' ὠχένα μέσσον ἔλασσε.

φθεγγομένου δ' ἄρα τοῦ γε κάρη κονίησιν ἐμίχθη.

"With this he smote him in the middle of the neck,
And the head of him crying out was mixed in the
dust."

Aeneid - Book XI -

A. XI - 22-3-

'Interea socios inhumataque corpora terrae

Mandemus, qui solus honos Acheronte sub uno est.'

" 'In the mean time, let us commit our companions and their unburied bodies to the earth, which is the only honor in the lowest Acheron.' "

O. XXIV - 189-40-

'οἱ' -----

κατάρμενον γοάοιεν. ὃ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ θανόντων.'

" 'Who -----, laying us down, would mourn for us; for this is the honor of the dead.' "

A. XI - 418-

Procubuit moriens, et humum seculum ore momordit.

" He fell dying, and at once bit the ground with his mouth. "

O. XXII - 269-

οἱ μὲν ἔπειδ' ἅμα πάντες ὁδὰξ ἔλον ἄσπετον οὐδας,

" Then all of them bit the immense floor with their teeth. "

Aeneid - Book XII -

A. XII - 247-50 -

Namque volans rubra fulvus Jovis ales in aethra
Sitoras agitabat uros turbamque sonantem
Ugminis aligeri, subito cum lapsus ad undas
Cycaum exallentem pedibus rapit improbus uncis.

"For the tawny bird of Jupiter, flying in the reddening sky, drove about the shore-frequenting birds, and a noisy crowd of a mixed troop; when suddenly gliding to the waves, he cruelly seizes a beautiful swan in his crooked claws."

O. XV - 160-73 -

Ὡς ἄρα οἱ εἰπόντι ἐπέπτατο δεξιὸς ὄρνις,
αἰετὸς ἀργὴν χῆνα φέρων ὀνύχεσσι πέλωρον,
ἡμερον ἐξ αὐλῆς, ----

"As he was thus speaking a bird flew on his right hand, an eagle, bearing a large white goose in his talons, tame, from the court."

A. XII - 814-15.

....., et pro vita maiora audere probavi;

Non ut tela tamen, non ut contendere acum.

"And I approved that she should dare greater things for his life, yet not that she should hurl

darts, nor that she should stretch her bow."

O. XXI-172-3-

οὐ γάρ τοι τέ γε τοῖον ἐγείνατο πότνια μήτηρ

οἷον τε ρυτῆρα βιοῦ τ' ἔμεναι καὶ ὀϊστῶν.

"For thy venerable mother did not bring thee forth
Such a one as to be a drawer of the bow and arrows."

